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LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Senate Committee Has Reported Favorably Separate Coach Bill.

TO LIMIT TERM OF OFFICE

A Bill Introduced in the House to Limit the Eligibility to Elective Offices, State and County, to Three Successive Terms.

THIRTIETH DAY.—In the Senate petitions were presented from several towns asking for the repeal of the merchants' purchase tax. The committee reported favorably the bill to provide seperate coaches for the races. A resolution was passed that a committee, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives, wait upon the Governor and ascertain the vacancies in the penitentiary board and report the same. Under the head of unfinished business the bill to repeal section 3,113, of The Code again came up. This bill provides that a local option election shall be held once in two years on the petition of one-third of the qualified voters of a county, and in any month of the year, instead of June only, as formerly. The bill was withdrawn. The special order of business for the nomination and election of officers to fill vacancies in the penitentiary was taken up. Senator Cocke, the Senate member of the joint committee of three appointed to confer with Governor Russel in this matter, nominated M. L. Bryan, of Madison, and W. C. Newland, of Caldwell, as directors, and these upon a vote being taken were elected. A large number of bills passed third reading. By leave Brown introduced a bill to change the inscription of the new building of the institute for the blind. This bill provides that the corner stones shall be changed so as to show only the date of the founding of said institute and the date of the erection of the buildings; that a tablet of bronze or stone, with the names of the men upon whose places and motion said buildings were erected, shall be placed within the building.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate were: Smith, to amend chapter 549, laws of 1891, incorporating the board of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro; Hicks, to extend the time for the incorporation of the Southern Trust and Manufacturing Company; Skinner, to amend section 1,586, to protect the estate of infants; Skinner, to amend chapter 178, laws of 1987, in regard to the practice of dentistry; Brown (by request), to provide for utilizing swamplands: Also a number of local bills. The calendar was taken up, and the following bills passed third reading. To declare the Southeastern Railroad a duly incorporated company; to amend chapter 235, laws of 1897, relative to the government of the dispensary at Fayetteville; to validate the stock law elections [illegible]; to ratify the consolidation of the Tarboro Railroad with the Edgecombe & Petersburg Railroad and the Edgecombe Railroad with the Edgecombe & Atlantic Coast Line Railroad); to provide for the [illegible] of the insane and inebriate [illegible] Indians (providing that these be sent to the hospital at Raleigh); to incorporate the Inter-State Telegraph & Telephone Company; to prevent the sale of adulterated and branded food and to amend and make effective chap. 122, laws of 1895; to amend 3445 of The Code, in regard to keeping a record of the conduct of prisoners; to repeal chap. 65, of volume 2, of the Code, and provide for the better government of the wrecking interest in North Carolina; joint resolution to pay the election contest expenses of Dees and Paul—Dees to receive $187.50 and Paul, $98.55; to incorporate the Granville County Railroad Company. The bill to withdraw from the Board of Agriculture the power to erect new building was drawn at 10:45; passed both houses, was signed and ratified and in the hands of the Secretary of State by 10:25.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—In the Senate petitions as follows were filed with committees: From citizens of Guilford, asking for a dispensary; from the citizens of Alleghany, asking prohibition for certain church districts, and for extension of time to complete the Grassey Creek railroad; from the citizens of Winston, protesting against a dispensary, and from the board of aldermen of Wilmington also against the dispensary; from citizens of Kinston asking for a dispensary. Among the bills introduced were: Cocke, to regulate the use of meridian monuments and measures; Mason, to regulate the trial of criminal actions (this bill provides that no man who has formed or expressed an opinion in any criminal action shall be allowed to serve as a juror); Hairston, a resolution of request to our Representatives at Washington. The calendar was taken up, and bills passed as follows: To declare the Southeastern Railroad Company a duly incorporated organization; to provide for the free passage of fish in Mingo creek; to pay Suggs (election contest) $170; to prevent shooting of birds in Wake county without written permission; to amend the charter of the Emancipation Association; to amend chapter 449 laws of 1897, regulating the sale of liquor in Union county. Senator Brown announced that R. H. Ricks had declined to serve on the board of directors for the State's prison and put in nomination V. B. Ballard, of the third district, to serve in his stead. Upon a vote being taken Ballard's election was unanimous. By leave bills as follows were introduced: Speight, to make appropriations to the State Hospital; to amend the charter of Wadesboro; Lowe, to amend chapter 311, laws of 1893, in regard to justices of the peace; by leave, Daniels introduced a petition from traveling salesmen asking for the passage of the Alabama Jim Crow car law.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—In the Senate the following bills were introduced: Robinson, (by request) to establish a dispensary at Clinton; Jones, to protect bona fide creditors; Stanback, to incorporate the Troy Manufacturing Company; Lindsay, to establish a dispensary in Madison; Miller, for better protection of minors and to raise revenue; Wilson, (by request) to incorporate the Guilford Power Company; Fields, to protect foxes in Alegbaney county; Hairston, to prohibit hunting on a man's land without permission; Skinner, to prevent fishing with nets one-half mile long in Neuse river; in relation to the probate of wills; Justice, concerning appeals to the Supreme Court (this bill provides that the Supreme Court shall pass upon all points raised in an appeal and shall not be barred by a technicality from rendering an opinion); The following third-reading bills passed: The bill calling on Governor Russell to submit reports of the penitentiary for 1897 and 1898; to correct land grant 4167, Buncombe county; to remove the State arsenal; to authorize the board of education to administer oaths in certain cases; to improve the roads in Anson county; to incorporate the Golden Rule Benevolent Association; to amend section 1815 of The Code, relating to marriage license by prefixing "race" before color. (The bill applies only to Robeson county.) to amend section 49 of The Code regarding telephone and telegraph companies; to regulate the drainage of lowlands; to incorporate the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; to establish a dispensary in the town of Madison, Rockingham county. By leave, Senator McIntyre introduced a bill to appropriate $100,000 to the public schools in North Carolina, and Senator Skinner a bill to amend an act of 1891, repealing laws of 1891, relating to fishing in Albemarle Sound. Upon motion, the latter bill passed third reading, as did the bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railroad Company; to incorporate the Coolemee Water-Works; to incorporate the Coolemee Cotton Mills; to establish a dispensary at Clayton; to incorporate the Great Council of North Carolina Order of Red Men.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—Winston's bill regarding the penitentiary, which passed the House was held up in the Senate by W. H. Day's friends, who hope to effect some arrangement by which Day will retire as superintendent. The special joint legislative committee to investigate Governor Russell's removal of J. W. Wilson, as chairman of the railroad commission, have decided in favor of Wilson. It is understood that the decision is unanimous.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the Senate Brown introduced a resolution that the time for the election of directors of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton be the 16th of February. The resolution was adopted. At 12:40 a message was announced from the House. It was borne by Representatives Craig, Allen and Foushee. As they came forward the Senate solemnly rose, and Lieutenant Governor Reynolds said: "All persons are commanded to keep silent under pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives presents articles of impeachment against Judge W. L. Norwood, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office." Craig then spoke. On motion the Senate delayed discussion or action in the case. A number of third reading bills were passed.

THE HOUSE.

THIRTIETH DAY.—A resolution from the Senate, raising a joint committee to ask the Governor as to the vacancies on the board of directors of the State's prison, was concurred in. Bills were introduced as follows: McNeill to reduce fees on crop liens; Lusk, to provide for the appointment of directors and State proxy of the North Carolina Railroad; Beasley, to repeal chapter 176 acts 1895, and re-enact chapter 487, acts of 1891, regarding game keepers on Currituck Sound; also to prevent obstruction of navigation on North river and Currituck Sound by timber getters; Julian, to amend article 6 of the constitution by adding a new section which will limit eligibility to all elective State and county officers to three successive terms; Wall to repeal the act of 1887, which requires dentists to pass examination. The bill regarding directors of the North Carolina Railroad provides that they shall be elected by the State board of internal improvements and that that board shall also have power to remove them and fill the vacancies. The reply of the State Treasurer to the resolution of inquiry as to what sums of money he had paid out to the penitentiary, etc., was received and placed in the hands of the finance committee. Winston read the reply of the Governor to the inquiry as to what vacancies there are on the board of directors of the penitentiary. The reply said there were two—from the seventh and ninth districts. He then placed in nomination William C. Newland, from the seventh and Martin L. Bryan, from the ninth. Petree was nominated on the part of the fusionists. Charles Smith nominated W. L. Lawrence; Wrenn nominated James J. Jenkins; Hampton nominated John H. Wolf, of Surry. Newland and Bryan were elected, Winston by leave, introduced a bill, which, under a suspension of the rules, at once passed its readings, amending the act putting the penitentiary in Democratic hands, by providing that if the board of directors finds that for any cause it cannot meet at the penitentiary February 16th, then it shall have leave to meet at at any place in the city of Raleigh it may select. By leave Carroll introduced a bill to repeal section 3131 of The Code and enact a substitute providing that local option elections may be held at any time in the year, but not oftener than once in two years, before petition of one-third of the qualified voters. The question of leaving the Cumberland dispensary matter to a vote of the people, after being adversely disposed of by the House, came up before the Senate judiciary committee in the form of a substitute bill introduced by Senator Williams. The committee decided by a vote of 6 to 1, in favor of the dispensary as it stands, without leaving the question to a vote. B. L. Cooper, J. E. Henderson, H. B. Hardy and Ellis Garner have been summoned to testify against Judge Norwood.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.—In the House bills were introduced as follows: Boushall, for the promotion of the rearing of pheasants in North Carolina; Abbott, to incorporate Dismal Swamp; Boggs, to amend the act regarding drainage of low lands in Rowan, Davidson, Davie, and Catawba; Thompson, to establish graded schools at Lexington; Reinhardt, for better drainage of lowlands in Gaston and Catawba; Willard, to allow the officer in command of the naval brigade to appoint his staff; Justice, to provide self-couplers and automatic brakes on railroad trains; Reeves, to protect water supplies, in the interest of the public health. A bill came over from the Senate and was rushed through to withdraw from the State Board of Agriculture all authority to build or to authorize any of its agents to build any buildings and declaring any and all contracts made by such board null and void. The bill passed unanimously. The calendar was taken up. Bill passed to establish graded schools for both races at Kinston; to provide for the payment of witnesses; to amend chapter 157, acts of '97, by adding Madison county. By leave Reeves withdrew his bill requiring the ingredients of all patent medicines to be plainly printed in English on each bottle or package or box. Bills passed: To regulate the setting of large steel traps in Graham county; to punish trespassers upon the lands of another; to allow Mitchell county to levy $3,000 special tax, to compromise and settle its floating debt; to allow townships to vote road tax in Lincoln county. At noon the special order was taken up, this being Clarkson's bill to establish the Vance Textile School, as a department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, with an advisory board of managers, 15 in number, all cotton mill men, this board to meet with the college trustees, but to have no vote save as to the textile department, which is to be in a special building. The courses of instruction are to be open to both sexes. The bill was a substitute, recommended by the committee. Winston offered an amendment, provided funds are available by the Department of Agriculture. This was accepted, as was also one by Alexander, providing that no work shall be done until it is assured that the building will be equipped without any cost to the State with the necessary machinery and appliances. The bill passed second reading.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.—In the House a memorial from the people of the town of Dunn, asking for a dispensary, was presented. The calendar was taken up. Resolution was adopted to pay W. L. Norwood $582.15 for salary during June, July and August. Bill passed appropriating $40,000 annually as the regular appropriation for the deaf-mute school at Morganton, and $7,000 as a special appropriation, the latter for an addition to the industrial department, cold storage, heating and electric light and plumbing. Bills passed limiting the territory in Hyde county which is under the oyster law; taking from the board of education and putting in the hands of the board of internal improvements the power to elect the "agent for the swamp lands." A resolution was adopted fixing February 24th as the date of the first meeting of the State board of public improvements. (February 10 had been named as the date.) Justice submitted a report from the committee in the nature of a substitute for the bill giving the Democrats control of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The substitute makes the number of directors 20, instead of 15, and provides for their election by the Legislature instead of their appointment by the Governor. R. H. Ricks, declining to serve as a directors of the penitentiary; V. B. Ballard, of Franklin, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill taking from the Governor all power as regards the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. By leave Brown, of Stanley, introduced a bill amending the act of 1891 regarding the sale of baled cotton. The act applies to Union, Anson and some other counties, and the bill gives buyers the right to certain deductions in case of frauds, or indictment for false pretences. Bills passed to amend chapter 127, acts 1897 in regard to non-suits, in the matter of waiver of exceptions, etc. (It is a Senate substitute for Allen's bill, which simply repeated the act of 1897.) At noon the special order, the bill to create the county of "Scotland" out of four southern townships of Richmond county, came up with a favorable report. Laurinburg is to be the county seat. The vote on the bill was 86 ayes, 13 nays.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—In the House the report of the judiciary committee in favor of the impeachment of W. L. Norwood as judge was presented by Fotshee. Among the bills introduced was one to establish a department of agriculture and mechanical arts. Winston called up his bill requiring separate accommodations on the railroads for whites and negroes, and demanded immediate consideration. This bill has not been before a committee. His bill gives all the authority to the railroad commission, makes the penalty for failure to obey law $100 a day, to be recovered by any person who may sue therefor; gives the railroads full police power to eject persons who refuse to comply with the law and also those who refuse to aid the railroad officials in enforcing the law when called on to do so. A motion to refer the bill to the committee on railroads and railroad commission was made. The vote on referring the bill to committee was yeas 60, nays 18. The bill to establish the Vance Textile School as a department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College came up on third reading. The vote on the bill was ayes 52, noes 36. There was applause at this. The bill to create the county of Scotland out of the four southern townships of Richmond came up on third reading. The bill passed by a vote of 75 ayes to 9 noes. On motion of Mr. Moore, the "clincher" was put on the bill and it was ordered to the Senate at once. At noon the House took up as a special order Stevens anti-trust bill. The committee had amended the bill so that it did not apply to jobbers, canning fishing or cotton mill corporations, which are not the agents of any trust. Robinson said the bill was now aimed directly at the trusts and did not injure any of the mercantile or manufacturing industries of North Carolina. The bill passed its second reading without debate. It is entitled "An Act to Punish Pools, Trusts and Conspiracies." A bill passed to change from April 1 to Feb. 1st the date of expiration of "turpentine leases," not applying to the counties Montgomery, Richmond, Columbus, Brunswick, Robeson, Moore, Onslow, Cumberland and Hornet. Bill to make appropriation for the white institution for the blind and the one for negro deaf-mutes and blind at Raleigh came up. It carried an annual appropriation for $16,500 and also for $200 per annum for each pupil in excess of 200 received. A bill to establish a dispensary at Smithfield, Johnson county. A bill to provide for the government of the Agricultural and Mechanical College was taken up on Mr. Justice's motion.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—The House passed a resolution recommending the impeachment of Judge W. L. Norwood, of the twelfth judicial district. The committee to which was referred the impeaching resolution after investigating the evidence, reported as follows:

First, that W. L. Norwood, judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina for the twelfth judicial district, as a matter of law, is subject for impeachment.

Second, that the said W. L. Norwood is an habitual drunkard, and has been publicly drunk while exercising the duties of his office.

Third, that the said W. L. Norwood should be impeached.

On this report the following resolution was framed and adopted by the House.

Resolved, That W. L. Norwood, a judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the State of North Carolina, to impeach W. L. Norwood, judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and that the committee do demand that the Senate do take order for the appearance of said W. L. Norwood to answer said impeachment."

These resolutions were adopted after a debate of three hours, by a vote of 62 to 31, and a committee was appointed as recommended.

This is the second time in the history of North Carolina that a judge has ever been impeached. Judge Jones was impeached in 1873 for a similar charge.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the House the attendance was very light. Representative Williams, of Iredell, introduced a resolution that no member be allowed to speak more than five minutes, save by consent. Among the bills introduced was one to prevent taking out timber from this State to manufacture it; Smith to require railroads to provide closets for each sex in all [illegible] cars. Messrs. Foushee, Craig and Allen, of the impeachment committee, appeared and Mr. Craig announced that they had, as directed in the resolution adopted Saturday, appeared before the bar of the Senate and impeached W. L. Norwood in the name of the people of the State. Bills passed to put control of the deaf-mute school at Morganton in Democratic hands. The resolution to pay W. L. Norwood salary for June, July and August ($588) was adopted. By leave Clarkson introduced a bill to establish a dispensary at Charlote. The bill was taken up to establish the bureau of labor and printing, which gives the labor commissioner control of the public printing. On motion the bill was ordered printed. By leave Council introduced a bill to prevent the spread of cattle distemper, tick fever and other contagious diseases of cattle. The Stevens anti-trust bill came up on third reading as a special order. Stevens demanded the yeas and nays. Winston offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to any charitable or educational institution or corporation holding trust certificate or evidence of indebtedness. Lowery offered an amendment designed to prevent trusts from entering this State and pulling prices down so as to cripple State concerns. Boushall offered an amendment that nothing shall effect investments of charitable or educational institutions. Stevens said he was willing to except present investments. The bill then passed third reading, yes 69, noes 6. Foushee offered a resolution raising a committee of five to prepare articles of impeachment of Judge Norwood and under suspension of the rules it was immediately adopted.

Philippine War Notes.

The European Filipino junta in London has received a long telegram from Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, dated from Montreal and declaring that he left Washington in consequence of a telegram which he received February 4 from Aguinaldo, urging him to cable to Malolos the result of the vote of the United States Senate on the peace treaty. Agoncillo also says he was pursuaded that the treaty would not be ratified, and points out that the three votes by which it was passed were obtained at the last moment, as the result of the outbreak of hostilities. The agent of Aguinaldo again expresses his conviction that the outbreak was "provoked by the Americans for this very purpose.

A reconnoitering party of the Fourteenth Infantry, came upon a large body of the enemy in the jungle near Camp Dewey. The rebels were attacked and fell back upon the main line of the insurgents. The Fourteenth Infantry, the North Dakota Regiment and the Fourth Cavalry, then engaged the enemy, and drove them toward the beach, where one of the gunboats received them with a fusilade from automatic Colt guns. The enemy's loss is severe and they scattered along the beach, seeking cover from the fire of the Americans. Two of our troopers were killed and five were wounded.

Dispatches to The Globe from Hong Kong say the Filipino junta has received by steamer from Manila, further news of the recent fighting. The Filipino agents say the Americans placed vessels along the shores of the bay and commenced hostilities "unexpectedly at midnight on Saturday, simultaneously bombarding the defenceless towns of Fondo, Malak and Malabon." The agents of the rebels also say "the slaughter of women and children was frightful, the Americans burning and devastating all before them, conducting a war of extermination and shooting every Filipino."

A special from Manila says: Early Saturday the monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston began dropping shells into the rebel camp between Caloocan and Malabon. The enemy's sharpshooters in the jungle on the American left had been particularly annoying since daylight, so the Third Artillery drove the rebels out of the jungle at noon. Bass, an artist, representing Harper's Weekly, was shot in the arm. The loss of the enemy is estimated at fully 50 to 100 killed or wounded.

The capture of Caloocan by the American forces is regarded by the administration as being a very important victory. Caloocan is on the line of the railroad connecting Manila with Malolos, the insurgent capital, and it may be that this capture of the first named town will make it possible to advance rapidly by rail upon the insurgent headquarters if it shall be deemed necessary to force the fighting and undertake the capture of Aguinaldo.

The rebels seem to have selected Malabon as the base of operations for their next encounter with the Americans, as they are concentrating a considerable force there and at Caloocan. Many small bodies of scattered rebel troops are straggling in from the right and others are undoubtedly arriving from the north and interior provinces. Aguinaldo is reported to have established his headquarters at Malabon for the purpose of rallying his forces for a decisive blow.

In anticipation of a native uprising in Manila, unusual precautions were taken by the American military authorities. Fortunately, the steps taken proved unnecessary. The Filipinos are evidently convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them. The Visayan commissioners arrested on board the Uranus have sailed for Iloilo with the Tennessee regiment, on board the United State transport St. Paul.

The Filipino Junta at Hong Kong has issued a statement charging Gen. Otis with treachery. In the statement the Junta asserts that the recent hostilities were commenced simultaneously on land and sea by the Americans, and that the Filipinos were wholly unprepared, and that many of the officers were at the theatre.

Agoncillo, now in Montreal, stated positively, that he had authentic information to the effect that Aguinaldo did not want a cessation of hostilities and had not asked for it. When asked how he obtained this information, he refused to say.

Gen. Lawton, on board the U. S. transport Grant, en route for Manila, has cabled the War Department from Port Said that all on board are well.

Scouting parties of the Dakota Regiment surprised some Filipino scouts at the bridge across the Pananaque river. The enemy retired hurriedly, swimming the stream in order to reach the main body of the rebels, entrenched opposite Troop K, of the Fourth Cavalry.

A Manilla special says: Pursuing their customary tactics, the rebels on the extreme left of the line opened fire at long range on the American troops Monday night, making their fire for a few minutes quite brisk. None of their shots took effect, however, and the Americans did not reply.

Mrs. Gotrox—Mabel, dear, are you sure Mr. Woodby loves you for yourself alone? Mabel—Yes, I'm sure he does, mamma. He is always so reckless when you are in the room.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills and Resolutions That Have Been Ratified.

QUICK WORK OF OUR SOLONS.

Some Very Important Bills and Resolutions That Have Been Enacted Into Laws —The Local Laws.

The following bills and resolutions have been ratified and are now laws: Repealing the act of 1897 creating office of enrolling clerk; to reduce pay of clerks 20 per cent. as compared with that in 1897; to repeal chap. 140, private laws of 1897; to repeal the act of 1897 allowing stock to go at large during the winter in stock law districts in Halifax county; to repeal the act regarding dead bodies from asylums, etc., for medical purposes; to repeal the act of 1897 allowing stock to go at large in stock law territory in Edgecombe; resolution, to investigate the acts of 1897 and see which are of merit; resolution, in favor of election of United States Senators by the people; to repeal chapter 316, private laws of 1895; to repeal chapter 223, acts of 1895; resolution calling on Governor Russell for his evidence for removing J. W. and O. Wilson as railroad commissioners; to prevent fast riding and driving on bridges in Gaston county; to repeal chapter 128, acts of 1897; to allow Lenoir county to issue bonds; to repeal chapter 316, acts of 1897; to increase county commissioners for Jones county; to repeal chapter 2692, acts of 1895; to appoint a cotton weigher at Dunn; to amend the charter of St. Mary's school; to repeal chapter 464, acts of 1897; to allow Reidsville to issue bonds for waterworks; to repeal act of 1893 regarding protection of fish in Alleghany county; to incorporate St. Luke's Circle, King's Daughters, of Raleigh; to provide for working Washington county's roads by taxation; resolution relating committee to investigate the penitentiary; to amend charter of Bingham's school; resolution permitting the erection of the Worth Bagley monument in the capital square; to give Hertford county white government; to allow Charlotte to issue water-works and sewerage bonds, and ratify action of the aldermen and electors in authorizing their issue; for relief of the clerk of the Superior Court of Craven; to amend chapter 163, private acts of 1895; to allow tax collector of Salem to collect taxes; to investigate the suspension of the Railroad Commissioners Wilson; to repeal the act in regard to public printing and put it in charge of printing committee; resolution, asking the government to light house at the Cape channel in Pamlico Sound; to appoint commissioners of navigation for Old Topsail inlet, Beaufort harbor; to repeal chapter 5, private laws of 1895; to increase the number of Edgecombe's commissioners; to incorporate the Southern Conservatory of Music, at Durham; to change corporate limits of Kelford, Bertie county; to repeal act allowing Buncombe county to have an auditor; for relief of Clay's Superior Court clerk; to repeal the act establishing a free ferry at Barfield, on the Chowan river; to change the name of Chockomanicut creek to Choco; to amend chapter 253, acts of 1897; to abolish cotton and peanut weigher in Edgecombe; to protect wild turkeys in Camden; to pay for scalps of wolves, panthers and wild cats in Graham county; to repeal chapter 297, private laws of 1895; to increase the number of Bertie's commissioners; to repeal charter of Dudley, Wayne county; to amend chapter 154 acts of 1897; to protect game in Randolph; to repeal chapter 367, acts of 1897; to allow Bertie to borrow money, issue bonds and levy special tax; to repeal chapter 261, acts of 1897; to give the United States fish commission leave to establish a fish hatchery in this State; to amend chapter 345, private acts of 1895; to promote temperance in [illegible] county; to amend chapter [illegible] of 1895; to amend charter of [illegible] Savings Bank; to reduce price of Supreme Court reports to $1.50; to amend the charter of Jonesville, Martin county; to amend the charter of Fayetteville; to incorporate Roanoke Railway and Bridge Company; to amend charter of Salem; to regulate duties and powers of town constables and validate proceedings based on powers exercised by them; to amend section 1906 of The Code; to repeal chapter 159, acts of 1895, and chapter 185, acts of 1897; to repeal chapter 331, acts of 1897; to allow Morganton to buy and operate electric light and power plant; to improve Anson's public roads; to place the control of the penitentiary in Democratic hands; to amend section 2079 of The Code; to extend charter of Fairfield Canal and Turnpike Company; to amexd chapter 484, acts of 1897; to incorporate the African Aid and Burial Society of North Carolina; to give Craven county white government; to authorize the publication of the sketches of the North Carolina regiments in the Confederate service; to repeal charter of the town of Redmond; to amend section 1285 of The Code; to give Caswell county additional commissioners; to give Washington county additional commissioners; resolution, to investigate Agricultural Department and State Treasury; to amend chapter 68, acts of 1897; resolution inquiring on what authority money was paid out to the penitentiary from the State Treasury; to repeal chapter 500, acts of 1897; to regulate quo warranto proceedings; to unite the Richmond & Petersburg and the Virginia & Carolina Railroad; to ratify the incorporation of the South Carolina & Georgia Extension Railroad Company; resolution in favor of the Elizabeth City and Camden Ferry Company; to repeal chapter 13, acts of 1895; to restore Mt. Airy township, Surry county; to amend chapter 108, acts of 1895; resolution to elect February 3rd, twelve directors of State's prison; to provide for filling vacancies in Craven county offices; to alter dividing line between White House and Britt's townships, Robeson county; to amend chapter 200, private laws of 1893; to take control of Atlantic & North Carolina road from the Governor; to repeal chap. 65, acts of 1895; to repeal chapter 491, acts of 1893, and amend chapter 196, acts of 1885; resolution to pay expenses of J. A. Franks, who lost seat in Senate; to change name of Harriston, Pitt county, to Ayden; to investigate the negro Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro; to amend chapter 37, private laws of 1897; to allow the commissioners to revise New Hanover's jury lists.

Since February 1 the following resolutions and bills have been ratified and are now laws:

To amend chapter 329, private laws 1895; to protect fish in No. 11 township, Madison county; to appoint H. E. Markham a justice of the peace; to repeal section 1833, chapter 31, volume 1, of The Code; to provide for election of justices of the peace in Beaver Dam township, Washington county; to create an additional justice of the peace in No. 1 township, Madison county; to appoint R. G. L. Taylor a justice of the peace; to repeal the act of 1897, to prevent the fishing of certain nets in Albemarle Sound and in the rivers emptying therein; to amend section 2941 of The Code and facilitate restoration to the rights of citizenship of certain persons in Alamance county who opened some graves and removed some bodies; to repeal the charter of Newbern; to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Elizabeth City; to confer police powers on deputy sheriffs at Haw River; to authorize Fayetteville to resume one-fourth of the taxes listed in 1898 in full settlement and fixing the tax year for said city; to change the name of the South Atlantic Life and Endowment Company of North Carolina to the Atlantic Life and Annuity Company of North Carolina; to amend chapter 232 public laws of 1897; to amend chapter 276, public laws of 1897; to prohibit hunting on any lands in Gaston and Catawba counties except by consent of owners; to amend chapter 353, public laws of 1897; to amend chapter 2, public laws of 1897, establishing Muddy Creek township, McDowell county; to prevent the spread of disease among hogs and fowls in Edgecombe and Gates counties; to increase the number of commissioners in Rowan; to incorporate the Carolina Bonding and Surety Company; for relief of Clerk W. M. Watson, of Craven Superior Court; to establish a dispensary at Jackson, Northampton county; to amend the charter of Southport; to appoint constable in Mt. Airy township, Surry county; to amend chapter 212, private laws of 1851 incorporating the Wilmington Gaslight Company; to incorporate the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company; to repeal chapter 210, public laws of 1895; to amend chapter 134, private laws of 1897; to incorporate the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad; to amend chapter 105, public laws of 1895; resolution instructing North Carolina's Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure an appropriation for the payment of claims arising out of the late war with Spain; to protect quail and other food birds in Madison county; to amend chapter 113, public laws of 1895; to repeal chapter 510, public laws of 1897; resolution providing for a joint ballot of both houses to fill vacancies in the board of directors of the State's prison; to change time of holding courts in Duplin county; to protect the bridge over the Perquimans river at Hertford; to protect game in Edgecombe; to prohibit fast driving over bridges in Pamlico county; to validate certain oaths made by holding up the hand; to allow the penitentiary directors to meet February 10, in case it is necessary to meet at any point in the city of Raleigh; to amend chapter 49 of The Code; to amend sections 581 and 582 of The Code; to validate certain probates and registrations; to amend section 114 of The Code; to amend chapter 161 public laws of 1895, conferring jurisdiction of the probate of deeds in certain cases; to correct a grant issued in 1782 to William Ferbee, of Currituck; to take from the State Board of Agriculture the power to contract for the erection of public buildings.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Change in Article Six of the Constitution.

The following is the text of the measure agreed upon by the Democratic legistive caucus, and to be submitted to the vote of the people.

Section 1. That article 6 of the constitution of North Carolina be, and the same, hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following article of said constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years' in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election; provided, that removal from one precinct, ward or other elections district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district, from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may hereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as hereinafter prescribed by law, in the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the english language; and in addition thereto, shall have paid on or before the first day in March, of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year, and he shall exhibit his receipt therefor when he offers to vote. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification prescribed in section 4 of this article: provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to December 1, 1908, and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after that date.

The General Assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide the manner in which the classes of persons provided for in this section shall register.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ————, do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ————. So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted, or confess their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office, unless such persons shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

SPECIFICALLY STATED.

"I noticed an attractive advertisement in the paper this morning," said Mr. McBride to his wife.

"Was it a millinery opening?"

"No; it was a dentist's advertisement; and what particularly struck me was the announcement that under no circumstances would he furnish more than one set of teeth to a customer at the reduced figure."

THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House Day by Day.

SENATE.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.—The Senate confined itself largely to the transaction of routine business. The Indian appropriation bill was finally completed and passed. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up, but after 24 pages of it had been disposed of, it was laid aside for the day. The bill carries $23,400,977, an increase of $171,040 over the amount as it passed the House. A few measures of minor importance were passed. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, chairman of the pensions committee, reported a bill to restore pensions to soldiers who forfeited them by enlisting in the war with Spain. The bill provides that the pensions be restored from the date of the applicant's discharge from the army. The bill was passed.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.—Throughout its open session the Senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. At the opening of the session the following bills were passed: To restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the navy and marine corps, who lost numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the war with Spain; authorizing the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Corpus Christi Channel, in Texas; for a light vessel at Tail of Horseshoe, Chesapeake Bay.

FORTY FOURTH DAY.—During the entire open session, the Senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. Little progress was made, the time being occupied with debate on minor topics. Allen, of Nebraska, offered a joint resolution, providing for the submission to Legislatures of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution was laid on the table. Allen offered a resolution declaring that the Senate re affirm the doctrines and principles of the Declaration of Independence. No action was taken. The resolution went over. A race. The resolution to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, seige and defense of Vicksburg was called up by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, and passed. The bill appropriates $5,000 for the purposes stated. The message from the President recommending a Pacific cable was read and referred to the committee on appropriations.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.—After a spirited debate of more than two hours, a unanimous consent agreement was made by the Senate to vote upon the resolutions of McEnery, Democrat, declaratory of a policy of the United States as to the Philippine Islands. A bill to amend "an act to re-imburse the Governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the volunteer army of the United States in the existing war with Spain" was passed.

FORTY SIXTH DAY.—At no time during the session of the Senate was a quorum of the body present, a majority of the members being snowbound at their homes. A Senate bill authorizing the exchange of the old custom house lot at St. Augustine, Fla., for the lands adjoining the powder house lot, was passed. Consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was then begun. A joint resolution appropriating $20,000 for the removal of snow and ice from the streets of Washington City was adopted. The adoption for vegetable pathological investigations was increased from $22,500 to $32,500, provided that $5,000 should be used for the investigation of the disease known as "little peach." Tillman offered an amendment appropriating $7.500 for "investigation and experimentation with fertilizers and fungicides, on the causes of blight in sea island cotton and in watermelons and the remedies for the same." The amendment was agreed to. Tillman also offered the following amendment, which was agreed to: "To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of making tea and the best methods of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce the culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry, $5,000." The bill was then passed. Among the bills passed were the following: Amending the statutes concerning the drawing off, gauging, marking and removal of spirits, so that spirits may be drawn off in packages smaller than barrels and put in five-gallon kegs for export purposes.

THE HOUSE.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.—This day was set aside for the consideration of public buildings. The committee had reported 78 bills for buildings in 35 States, authorizing in the aggregate an expenditure of $14,060,910. Little or no opposition developed and bills were favorably acted upon. As a result forty bills carrying or authorizing appropriations aggregating $11, 264,000 had been laid aside with favorable recommendations before adjournment was reached. Among the bills passed were the following

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered in Post Office in Clinton N. C. as second class matter.

The Democratic caucus Tuesday night elected M. O. Sherrill, of Catawba County, State Librarian.

The charge or accusatian against Judge Brown for getting drunk has been withdrawn. A lively time over it. Will give particulars next week

The Legislature should pass a law saying, any Judge, Solicitor, any State officer or member of the General Assembly who gets drunk should be impeached and leave this to the vote of the people.

It is believed the bill in reference to the public printing as agreed upon, destroys the posibility of letting it out to the lowest bidder. Not only this, but will create a new job.

War is coming on this line. The Representatives of the State institutions say they must have more money, or send some of the inmates home. This is what Jonn E. Ray says. Goodwin and others give unanswerable reasons why they should have more money. Farmers have given unanswerable reasons why they should have more for their produce, but they are not getting it.

The Charlotte Observer gets off a little irony at our expense, because we said it was not our business to dictate to the General Assembly. If we did dictate, we would not revise our dictations every day because of what some friend of a trust might say. Our advice to it might be like the Observer's advice to Democrats not to vote for Bryan in 1896.

From a clipping elsewhere in this paper, it will be seen the negroes are giving more trouble in Wilmington. This time its about religion. There are two things they do not allow a negro to follow: one is Republican leaders, and the other is the Holy Ghost. They must not vote, or worship God according to the dictate of their own conscience. Why not send white missionaries among them? Its s badly needed in Wilmington as n Africa. The poor things need it bad! Is it because the Democrats are in power?—Times Mercury.

"The politician who cannot tell a lie had better quit the business and go to work."—News and Observer.

The Observer had doubtless read the following:

"A boy's definition of a lie: "A lie is an abomination to the Lord, and a very present help in time of trouble"

This is the politician who was sent from Washington City to save North Carolina. No danger of his ever having to go to work.

The Twelfth Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of North Carolina, is now being issued. We have a copy before us and want to say it is well printed and arranged and contains much real and timely information. James Y. Hamrick, Commissioner and Inspector, and his chief Clerk, Warren V. Hall, together with Guy V. Barnes, the Printer, are to be congratulated in its make up. The efficency of these gentleman will not and cannot be questioned. They have performed their several duties faithfully and well.

Representative Smith, the colored gentleman of Craven, who recently joined the Democrats, is out in a circular letter asking the Democrats not to disfranchise the negro. He said the Democrats promised in the campaign that they would not do so, and if they did, it would be going back on their promises. We know they said they would settle the negro question, but at the same time assured the negroes that it did not mean to disfranchise them. This promise lead many negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. If Smith does not mind the Democrat's will fool him again. But so far, he has managed his newly adopted brethren as no one else could. As they said, Smith has many and does not mind shelling it out for legal advice in collecting debts, &c." It is the money that makes the man go. A negroe's money is as good as any body's.

SETTLING THE NEGRO QUESTION

Still lynching negroes in Georgia, and the negro question is settled in that State! Only one way to settle it, that's by colonizing them. How do you like it? What do you say?

A FRANK CONFESSION.

So far as we have seen THE CAUCASIAN was the first and only Raleigh paper that censured the lawmakers in their attempt to deceive the people. And it has made its impression, and the people will not endorse such an attempt to deceive them. The Landmark sees the point and gives some notes of warning.

"When the legislature met the Democratic members adopted a resolution that only white men should only be given positions under it, that no sons of members should be given positions as pages, and that no member should be elevated to any office within the gift of the legislature. This act" proper and wa"rs" are still in evied. The campapitol.

color line and it is not right to give even a small minor position to colored men when there are plenty of white men willing and anxious to take the places. Neither is it right or proper to allow a man who has succeeded in getting himself into office to quarter his own children or other relatives on the public treasury when he has places at his disposal. We have already had too much nepotism in the Democratic party in North Carolina.

But we have asked if these resolutions have not been violated by the appointment of a son of Representative Brown, of Stanly, a page, and received no answer. It is charged also that a son of Representative Ransom, of Mecklenburg, has a position as page, and it is further charged that negroes are employed as laborers. Are these true? Haven't any of the Raleigh papers nerve enough to print all the facts in the case? If they are not true the public should know it. Let us not wait until the next campaign for our political enemies to develop these things to our embarrasment. There was no sense in adopting the resolutions if they are not to be lived up to; there is no sense in attempting to deceive the people. It is not only wrong to deceive them but it pays infinitely better, as a matter of policy, to deal honestly and candidly with them at all times."

Beats Cotton and Tobacco.

The Liberty Register says that in 1898 there were shipped from that place 94 000 chickens, 656 crates of eggs, 24 000 cartes of onions, 20,000 bushels of potatoes, and 11,000 lbs. of butter. The Asheboro Courier says that for every crate shipped from Liberty one dealer, Mr. W. B. Teague, shipped five from Stanley. These are significant figures and show the rapid growth of this business. The egg and the chicken are bigger wealth producers than cotton or tobacco.—News and Observer.—

What? In 1898, when the State was ruined, all business stagnated, because the fusionists were in control, and Russell Governor! Why didn't the cows and hens go on a strike?—Ex.

Can Compel Vaccination.

The topic of the season is the smallpox. The question of vaccination seems to be hard to settle. The following is the opinion of Attorney General Walser:

"Dr. Richard H. Lewis, secretary of the N. C. Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.]

"SIR: In reply to your communication of the 10th instant, requesting a construction of section 23, chapter 214, acts 1893, I will say:

"The legislature may confer upon boards of health of cities and towns the power to enoct rules and ordinances for the promotion of the public health. 4 Am. and Eng. Ency. of Law, (2d Ed.) 599.

"Under this section of the law it is competent to require scholars to be vaccinated, and a failure to comply with this requirement will justify exclusion from school. 21 Am. and Eng. Ency. of Law. (1st Ed.) 775. Aheel vs. Clerk. 84 Cal. 226. Maine Rev. Stat., Ch. 11 Par. 87. Mass. Public Stats., Ch. 47. Par 9.

"I think a requirement that the scholars shall present themselves on a certain day for the purpose of vaccination would be upheld as reasonable. 21 Am. and Eng. Ency. of Law, (1st Ed.) 774.

"A local board, it would seem, is authorized to require vaccination However, it should co-operate with the city, town and county authorities. I doubt the power of the school committee itself to make such a regulation of this nature might or might not be held to be reasonable.

"It seems to be clear that the authorities are authorized to vaccinate the inmates of jails and county homes and may use any reasonable means to enforce this authority. Nor would they be guilty of an assault in attempting to enforce such regulations. Such rules and regulations will be upheld so long as they are reasonable and do not interfere with the liberty, property or business of the citizen more than is requisite to secure the lawful and proper object in view. 4 Am. and Eng. of Law, (2d. Ed.) 600.

"Very respectfully,
"ZEB V. WALSER,
"Attorney General.

I Am a Democrat.

Do you see me? I'm a democrat.
I'm a democrat after the improved modern type.
I haint got no principles.
Don't want any.
My daddy was a democrat. I was rocked in a democratic cradle, fed on democratic soup; and always voted the democratic ticket.
I voted for Grover Cleveland twice and for Bryan once.
I used to be a gold democrat.
I am a silver democrat now.
I don't know what sort of a democrat I'll be next year. I don't know which string the boss will pull.
You see I am anything to please the boss. If he tells me black is white, I'll swear to it and lick the everlasting stuffing out of the man who disputes it.
When the boss takes snuff, I sneeze; when he said free silver I echoed his words, when he said no expansion, I expanded my lungs fit to bust and yelled against expansion.
What is it to me whether we have free silver, or no free silver, expansion or no expansion? My business is to vote the ticket, and vote 'er straight.
My business is to be a democrat whether I can give any reason or not.
When the boss says go, I go; when he says come, I come; he says bark, and I bark, says vote and I vote.
I don't think. I let my boss do that.
If you don't think I'm a raving angel you ought to hear me cuss Grover.
Dad blast the 'Republican party, it haint no account anyway.
That's what the boss told me.
Jeems Kalamity Jones is chairman of me.
Gol darn my skin, I'm the bulliest, sixteen to onest free silver yelper that ever soaked sixteen kinds of politics in sixteen kinds of red licker.

Alexander Macdonald, of Dawson City, known as "the Gold King of the Klondike," and reputed to be worth over $100,000,000, was married to Miss Margaret Chisholm, Minister of the superintendent of Thames Water Holice, in London, last week.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

THE SNOW IN RALEIGH.

18 INCH SNOW—4 DEGREES BELOW ZERO, TUESDAY MORNING.

The Snow Storm Severest Since '57—Business Almost Suspended—Streets Clogged—Wood In Demand—Suffering Among The Poor.

Tuesday's Morning Post says:

With eighteen inches of snow and the thermometer below zero Raleigh has about all the weather she wants.

The records at the weather observer's office show that this snow is the deepest and the cold snap the most severe since the establishment of the Bureau here in 1887. Indeed, the older citizens declare that this snowstorm almost equals in depth and severity the famous snow of 1857

The city is enveloped in the greatest snowfall of recent years. There is an average depth of eighteen inches, but in many places in drifts are three and four feet in depth. The younger population never saw anything to compare with it. The fleecy flakes began to fall Saturday at 12:10 p. m., and continued without interruption until yesterday afternoon. The snowfall on Sunday was eleven inches, and the total depth of "the beautiful" is eighteen inches. These are the official figures given out by the weather observer.

The nearest approach to the present storm occurred in January, 1893. Covering a period of six days there was a fall of twenty inches. It was not continuous as was this storm.

The greatest fall any one day was eleven inches, which exceeded the fall here Sunday.

Business was almost suspended yesterday. In the afternoon the extra street force got to work and cleared a pathway along Fayetteville street. The streets were so badly clogged and congested that but few vehicles ventured out.

Sleighing was the most popular form of transportation. The street cars did not appear during the day.

No sooner had the storm set in than dealers in rubber shoes and clothing, storm caps, etc., were liberally patronized, coal and wood dealers were beseiged with orders, and liverymen began clearing the cobwebs from sleighs that had lain idle for many moons in anticipation of patronage of young men willing to work a week in order to take their best girls sleigh-riding.

The supply of wood and coal has not given out and the city has been fortunate in this respect. The trouble has been in getting wagons to haul the fuel. Few drays ventured out and all charged fancy prices for a trip to the wood-yards

Tuesday morning mercury was 4 degrees below zero. It spite of a charitable people there were more or less suffering among the poor.

C. H. Mebane's Biennial Report.

We have been presented with a copy of the Biennial Report on Public education, by Superintendent Mebane. It is a well bound book of 216 pages. It is well and ably edited. In addition to many useful statistical tables, well and conveniently arranged, it contains many timely recommendations on the subject of Public education, showing that Mr. Mebane has given much thought on the subject. The Report shows that he has spared no time and pains in giving to the public and especially the friends of education, in a plain and classified manner, the very information they need and which they can not get elsewhere. And it will not only interest them, but will be of great benefit to them to read and study and keep it in their libraries for future reference, as it will be the highest authority on such subjects. No friend of enucation can afford to be without this work. Every teacher in this State should have one. All who have seen it admits that it is the best and most complete work of the kind ever issued in the State. We have not had time to examine and study his many recommendations, but from what we know of the gentleman personally and from what we have heard of his work in the State since he entered upon the duties of his office, as well as the State and pains taken in the compilation, we do not hesitate to say that the more his recommendations are studied, the more favorably you will be impressed with them. And the printing and binding of the book is up to date in every respect and show that the Council of State, in letting the printing to Mr. Guy V. Barnes, Manager, of The Capital Printing Co., made no mistake. Mr. Mebane as well as the Printer and the State, is to be congratulated in the print and make-up of this report. The work seems to be in demand with those interested in education in other States, as several copies have been solicited and sought after.

Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine by expelling from the body the excess of Bile and Acids, Improves the Assimilative Processes, Purifies the Blood, Tones up and Strengthens.

A two or three weeks' course of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine will so Regulate the Excretory Functions that they will operate without any aid whatever.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS ARE DOING FOR THE STATE.

Some Few Things we See and Hear, With Such Comment as Will be of General Interest.

The Democratic caucus has at last agreed upon the constitutional amendment. The Democrats who opposed it, have been whipped into line. If left as the caucus fixed it, it cannot be carried in the State if no one should go to the polls except Democrats. The whole thing is done not in good faith, but to fool somebody. If the framers are in earnest, then their fore sights are defective. We know Democrats, white ones, it will disfranchise.

"Let her go gallager."

The House has not yet agreed to the resolution not to introduce bills after the 15th. This was a buncomb resolution.

Our Democratic friends have about as much trouble to decide whether they endorse the Chicago platform as whether it is best to disfranchise the "nigger,"

If Rev. Page gets the State Librarian pie, he should make Rev. Seitzer his servant boy, and thus pay off two party workers with one piece of pie.

Senator M O. Sherrill and other ripple ex-confederate soldiers will feel bad to be beaten for State Librarian by a young lady. We say give it to the young lady, if an ex confederate soldier's widow can't get it.

The Dispensary question in the State seems to be gaining. At the present out look every town or crossroads that have a church, will have a Dispensary to control the liquor traffic and to raise revenue.

It is now thought that the contested election trial in the Kerley and Souther case, will have a tendency to weaken the contest of J. F. Spainhour for Solicitor in the 10th Judicial district. That was a sham trial. There is such a thing as getting one's foot in it, or catching it in the face.

The lawmakers, in their great zeal saving the State, came near forgetting to appoint a Code Commission. The Post called their attention to it. To over look that would be, too bad, seeing it carries with it three or five big slices of pie. And for these, there are at least 40 candidates; yet lawyers don't want pie; the farmers are to blame, for just forcing them into the race.

Democratic economy ran to seed in their Printing bill agreed upon We said let it out to the lowest bidder! That's not Democratic! Then some party worker might not get it. And then there would be no necessity of creating a "new office" in that case. Why don't the Observer raise a howl? Edwards & Broughton, it is said, will get it. Why, of course.

A prominent Democrat in this State says about six men are running the present legislature.

It's amusing some Democrats Wars the conflict rulings in this the Republican politics now adays is so rank, that it will sour the milk in the seed that makes the clover the cow eats to make the milk. None are exempted, preachers, judges or any one ele. Justice worships at the feet of truth, not politicians in this day of our Lord.

The Democrats wanted to appoint additional County Commissioners for Chatham and Sampson counties—not to save money and give white rule—but liquor rule. They want men put on, it is reported, who will grant bar-room license. How does that strike you? Bro. Page will please lead the prayer, and again thank God for such wise Christian rulers.

Captain Day will have his right to the office of Superintendent of the Penitentiary passed upon by the courts before he gives up. This determination on his part entitles him to the office; for it is a true test that he is still a Democrat. A Democrat never gives up an office till forced out by law. So quit saying Day is not a Democrat. But Day is right and the other fellows are wrong.

The latest "fake" is to the effect that by establishing dispensaries, you take liquor out of politics. Why not adopt dispensaries to raise revenue for the church, to take it out of politics?

Mr. Julian, of Salisbury, offered a bill saying county officers shall not hold office longer than three terms It was suggested that it would take in Representatives, and unless that was taken out, he could not come here again. That's a buncomb bill and will not materialize.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution at Morganton gets an appropriation of $47,000. This doubtless is annual, except $7,000 is for this year only. Good pile.

The new county of Scotland it seems will be established. The bill creating it passed the House with a whoop—more pie boys, more pie.

We clip the following from the News and Observer:

"The Speaker at this juncture called attention to a gross mistake made by the copyist who drafted the amended bill in reference to the disabilities of married women, which was sent back from the Senate after being amended and suggested a modus operandi by which it might be corrected. The copyist's mistake rendered the bill practically inoperative and worthless."

That shows that the Democrats must have had some bad copyists too.

The able (?) lawyers who are in and run the legislature seem to have trouble to decide on a Constitutional Amendment that will pass the Supreme Court. They ought to abolish the Supreme Court and fill it with some one who would make it Constitutional.

The News and Observer is getting scared. It says at the present rate given the Deaf and Dumb at Morganton, "the appropriations of this legislature will exceed those of any body that ever met in North Carolina and will exceed those of 1897 by a quarter of a million dollars."

They are going to find that the Fusionists run the State institutions with less money per capita than the Democrats ever did. The boys are just now beginning to realize that its easier to cry "nigger" and "economy" than to run the finances of the State.

By the time the members of the legislature settles the constitutionality of their laws, they will find that it has cost the State as much lawyers' fees, and will be as foolish as "Governor Russell's testing the rail road case." Go it boots, your daddy is rich."

The Charlotte Observer came out at first strong and flatfooted for the anti-trusts bill. Since talking with a wholesale merchant, the Observer has changed. It now wants the law changed so it will hurt only the trusts who do not trade through North Carolina people. This amendment would not only have the appearance of a "force bill," but that of the Republican protective tariff. Trusts are dangerous whenever and by whomsoever ran. If high tariff is right in the State and in the towns of the State, it is right in the nation. For years, there has only been about five cents difference between the Democratic and Republican tariffs, and soon there will be none, especially if they borry wholesale merchants ideas, as the Observer did on this bill.

JUDGE NORWOOD'S CASE.

Judge Norwood, it seems, will have to stand a trial. The House has passed the bill or resolution to impeach by a vote of 60 to 31. Republican Judges must keep sober. The right to get drunk is for saints. He ought to have resigned according to his promise. The Democrats are reforming. Say, if a Senator or Representative gets drunk ought he not be impeached?

GOING TO FREEZE HIM OUT.

They are determined to get Capt. Day out. Can't get him out one way, they will another. Winston introduced the bill. It provides the plan of paying off hands and salaries of officers of the penitentiary. It withdraws from them supplies, and Joe Daniels calls it freezing Capt. Bill Day and his crowd out. Such inhuman acts is as bad as the Spaniards treated the Cubans. The principle is the same. It is hellish and worse than the same crowd treated Capt. Kitchin when they called him "Old-rain-in-the-Face.' It's all humane Democracy. Let's pray!

FARMERS, ORGANIZE AT ONCE.

We say again farmers should organize. And don't be scared off with the cry, 'you are going into politics.' If your competitors can keep you from that, they have won a victory over you. It begins to creep out why the farmers were not in it a little in the last election. We have just begun to get proof why merchants used money, and brought every pressure to bear on all men under obligation to them in the last campaign to vote the Democratic ticket. It seems to have been a secret understanding for them to get pay for their work in some legislation. It was to have the merchants tax repealed. This was a Democratic law. The farmers do not object to its repeal. Every sensible man knows the man or persons who buy the goods, have to pay the tax. And they know too that if it is such a great burden, when it is repealed, goods ought to be cheaper. But this will not be the case.

Just so they do not, in taking this off, be compelled to put it on the farmers, farmers will not complain. So, that will only fix them so they can't buy as much goods. We do not blame the merchants for doing anything to help themselves. Farmers who buy goods as they do now, pay enough over and above the real worth to keep up a horde of middle men. Farmers should have sent men here who would have relieved them from double tax, not on their purchases, but their own production. Can farmers say like the merchants, "we demand certain legislation at the hands of the men WE ELECTED AND SENT HERE." This organization and demand by the merchants does not show they are scoundrels, but men of wisdom, and men who look after their interests, not in business only, but in politics.

The merchants are here now. We clip from yesterday's News and Observer the following:

"We are not here to ask any favors or for fun," said Mr. W. A. Slater of Durham, who is here to meet large delegations or merchants from all sections of the State to fight for the repeal of the Merchants' Purchase Tax. "We want no special privileges. We want nothing but just treatment and we are going to demands of this legislature in such a manner that the the men we elected will hear and heed us." "The merchants who are interested in the repeal will meet in the parlor of the Park hotel at 1p o'clock today to organize for action.

REDUCING FEES FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

The members of the House have been bragging how they were going to reduce fees allowed county officers, said they were pledged to it. The first fight on this came up in the House recently. The bill was to reduce the fees for registering and probating crop liens from $1 50 to 40 cents, a saving of $1 00. Judge Conner, the Speaker made a speech. He said these little "fees were little matters." Saving a dollar to a tenant, in the estimation of a lawyer is a small matter, but 50 000 such in the State would mean $50 000 to poor tenants. It was voted down. The office holder, pie-eaters, and not the poor man must be protected. They ought not to have promised it. Score this as one broken promise. This was the matter about which they were going to beat the fusionists.

COUNTY CONVICT FARMS—A FUSION IDEA.

Since we find that Mr. Winston's bill to make convicts in the counties work on public roads, also provides for "county convict farms," we question it. According to Democrats the few farms we have operated, have been a source of producing and encouraging rascality. Farmers do not want to have to compete with convict labor. Had too much of that already. It might benefit the piegetters, the bosses, but not the taxpayers. Why not pass a law that all the convicts, especially young men be put at hard work studying law, medicine and newspaperdom? Just as well put them to competing with these as the farmers. Besides, there is no saving in this bill, as the Democrats promised. If carried out this bill provides at least the possibility of over three hundred jobs. And the street farmer who talks farming, would get the jobs. In Mr. Winston's county, Bertie, the "Fusionists who "DID NOT PASS A SINGLE GOOD LAW," according to Winston's campaign speeches—enacted a law allowing Bertie county to work her public roads and operate a farm by the convicts. In referring to this, in the House Thursday, the Observer says:

"Mr. Winston gave an interesting account of the working of convicts in Bertie county. That county has a farm upon which the House for the Aged and Infirm is located. The work has been the raising of food supplies for the poor and prisoners and results in saving at least a thousand dollars annually.

Mr. Winston said that this use of convicts had effected a saving of over $1,000 a year for the past three years in Bertie."

It seems to us that they should be worked on public roads. Even if it cost more, the farmers who pay the great bulk of the taxes, could better afford it; because it would give them better roads and some demand for their products. However, it is a "Fusion" idea and we must wait and see how the Democratic farmers like it. Mr. Winston and his crowd not only adopted the Populist platform in the State, but have adopted "Fusionist" ideas.

WORKING FOR PIE.

When the Lord saved the State from "nigger and misrule," and Rev. Page was called upon to open the present House of Representatives with prayer, we thought that surely was pay enough to him for the letters he wrote and other work he did in the campaign. But we were mistaken. It turns out that he was not working for God and common humanity, but for pie. As further pay, he wants his daughter elected as State Librarian. And he places such a high estimate on his work done for his dear party, that he can actually stand and see old one-legged Confederate soldiers, and soldiers' widows, members even of his own church—turned down in order to give his daughter the place. These old men and women have done a great deal more for the country than to write a few letters. Besides, these good men and women are never turned aside from their calling in life to serve God and man for selfish ends. A man who will come down from the high calling of preaching the gospel to dabble in nigger politics, is capable of doing anything. And a man called of God to preach and cannot trust God for all the necessary comforts of life for himself and family, has a faith nigh unto death, and he should stop preaching to the people to trust God, and go to practicing it himself.

The Hand That Feeds.

Pointed Statements to Men of Family Telling Them How to Successfully Combat Catarrh.

"TREADMILL"

and "grindstone" describe the routine life of the men who provide for the family. With health they keep the home going but disease brings disaster.

Catarrhal diseases, beginning with some slight cold, make the life of the breadwinner miserable. There isn't time or money to give attention to a little catarrh in the head. When it reaches the lungs or kidneys it alarms, but they do not know it is the same catarrh for it is called something else. These conditions are all around us: among mechanics, business men, farmers, clerks, book-keepers or railroad men. To all these the blessings of Pe-ru-na are particularly grateful.

Pe-ru-na is purely vegetable. For over forty years it has been successfully attacking and overcoming every phase of catarrh. It absolutely eradicates catarrh because its operation is based on accurate science.

Mr. N. M. Gell, Des Moines, Ia., writes the following letter:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—"I can't praise Pe-ru-na enough. I will soon be seventy-three years old and have good health after I was nearly dead. No doctor could help me, and no medicine until I took Pe-ru-na. The first bottle helped me. Pe-ru-na saved my life."

Don't let catarrh make headway. Meet its attack at the outstart. All unnatural discharges are caused by catarrh. Write to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's latest book on chronic catarrh. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

COTTON is and will continue to be *the* money crop of the South. The planter who gets the most cotton from a given area at the least cost, is the one who makes the most money. Good cultivation, suitable rotation, and liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 3% actual

Potash

will insure the largest yield.

We will send Free, upon application, pamphlets that will interest every cotton planter in the South.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Positions Secured . . .

We aid those who want government positions; 85,000 places under Civil Service rules: 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

Bureau of Civil Service Instruction

123 Fifth Street N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic the most wonderful medical discovery of the age; pleasant as well as refreshing to the taste, and act gently yet positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, biliousness, indigestion and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, guaranteed to cure or your money back. All druggists.

TRY THE **NEW HOME**

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS.
28 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal. Atlanta, Ga.
FOR SALE BY

ATTENTION!

The 1899

SOUDAN

Bicycles.

A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES
- 3 inch drop to hanger,
- Flat cranks, 2 pieces,
- Star sprocket,
- Ball Retainers,
- Felt washers.
- Thumb Screw adjuster.
- H & A perfect fit'g ch'n.
- Tool steel cones.

THEY
- Stand comparison,
- Are attractive,
- Are easy running,
- Are durable,
- Are high grade,
- Are elegantly finished

Wonderful value $50. We want an agent in every city or county.

THE SOUDAN MFG CO.,
488 Carroll Ave.,
CHICAGO ILL.

The Influence of the Cold Wea her Upon Statesville.

Statesville Landmark.

Wood can hardly be had "for love or money" and there is also shortage of coal.

The cold weather and the mud have knocked out the jockey yard business at this court. The mud is so deep that "the finest that ever looked through a collar" couldn't get to town.

BROKE THE COFFIN LID IN VAIN.

A Case of Being Buried Alive Reported from a New York Town.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Dispatch Feb. 9.

A ghastly discovery was made at the village cemetery, two miles north of Pendleton, this morning, when the body of James Rigley was exhumed at the instance of insurance men for an autopsy to discover the cause of his death. The glass covering of the casket was broken and the distorted features of the corpse, the position of his hands and feet, together with a number of blood spots on his face, showed that the deceased was buried before death.

Mr. Rigley was undoubtedly interred while in a trance, it is claimed by several physicians who viewed this afternoon. On Wednesday of last week, after a short siege of la grippe, he apparently succumbed, and Dr. Mentery, the family physician, declared him dead.

On Saturday the funeral was held from the residence, and it was attended by all of the farmers in the vicinity.

A few years ago the deceased took out several insurance policies on his life, Mr. Rigley was a prominent man, and was thought to have been wealthy. He is survived by a widow and four sons. Relatives already contemplate an action for heavy damages against the physician.

Wrong When Can be Done.

When Senator Butler comes to the defense of the Confederate soldier and defends the action of the South, Waddell calls it "demogogery.' But when Joe Daniels, who has nothing to bind him to the South and to the ex-Confederate soldier slobbers and gloats over the dear old soldier, they call that sincerity and patriotism. If that is not political hypocracy, the word has no meaning.—Mercury.

PYNY-PECTORAL

A QUICK CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS.

VERY VALUABLE remedy in all affections of the

THROAT OR LUNGS.

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lim.,
PROP'S OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.
FOR SALE BY

Consumers' Guano Co.,

RALEIGH N. C.,

W. S. BARNES,

General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, 'Farmers' Choice" Guano, "O. K." Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate.

We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled. ja26

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Young People

FREE: $20.00 IN GOLD, Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughon's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., or Texarkana, Tex., or a scholarship in most any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Youths' Advocate, an illustrated semi-monthly journal, interesting and profitable to young people, at read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter, well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youths' Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

Deadly Cancer Cured at Last!

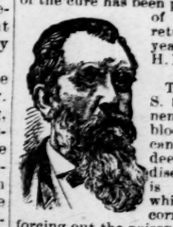
Do Not Give Up in Despair—There is Hope!

For ages it has been thought that Cancer is incurable, and those so unfortunate as to have this dreadful affliction have considered themselves beyond hope of recovery The doctors are absolutely unable to afford any relief, and the poor sufferer might well consider himself on the way to an early grave.

It is now easy to see why the doctors have failed to cure Cancer. Their theories have been all wrong, and hence their treatment misdirected. They have made the mistake of thinking that by cutting out the sore or ulcer, known as Cancer, the disease would be gotten rid of, and the patient restored to health. But the cruel knife accomplishes nothing, for the Cancer promptly returns, and is always more virulent than before.

It has been demonstrated, beyond doubt, that Cancer is a blood disease, and can not be cured by the surgeon's knife because *the blood can not be cut away.*

"Several years ago my wife had an ulcer on her tongue, which, though annoying, was not regarded seriously at first. It refused to heal and began to grow, giving her much pain. The doctors treated it for quite a while but were unable to do her any good, and finally pronounced it Cancer of a most malignant type. We were greatly alarmed and gave her every remedy recommended, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and it continued to spread and grow. Upon the advice of a friend she began to take S. S. S., and after a few bottles had been used a decided improvement was noticed, and continuing the remedy she was cured completely and the permanence of the cure has been proved, as no sign of the disease has returned, though ten years have elapsed. H. L. MIDDLEBROOKS. Sparta, Ga."



The cures made by S. S. S. are permanent. It is the only blood remedy which can cure obstinate deep-seated blood diseases, because it is the only one which acts on the correct principle of forcing out the poison and ridding the system of it forever.

S. S. S. never fails to cure the worst cases of Cancer, Scrofula, Catarrh, Eczema, Contagious Blood Poison, Rheumatism, old sores, ulcers, etc., it matters not what other remedies have been used in vain. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

and contains not a particle of potash mercury, arsenic or other minerals.

Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 16.

It's a bad time to attend plays, dances, etc.

Forty thousand visitors graced the State Museum during last year.

The snow in Raleigh was from 20 to 24 inches deep.

Mr. J. K. Bruner is to go Cuba this week to organize a car, called Cuba on wheels.

The water pipes in places have been frozen, and in some localities there has been quite a water famine.

The new Methodist paper for Raleigh made its appearance yesterday, or it was to have done so

The snow and cold has retarded the mails, and hence, much matter looked for and desired did not reach us, and if the paper is late this week you need not be surprised.

To Sweeten the Breath, Brighten the Eye, Clear the Complexion and Insure the natural Bloom of Health, use Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.

The Readers of THE CAUCASIAN will have to excuse the editorial page this week. On account of delay in mail, the editorials have not reached us yet. Next week we hope to make up for the short comings of this week. Our lawmakers are just now getting in their work and comments will now be in order, and will be of interest to you. Subscribe and read and get your neighbors to do the same.

PROSECUTE THE CRIMINALS.

THE CHURCH, IN SOCIETY AND OTHER RELATIONS OF LIFE.

Crime is Crime—Punish One, Punish all—Sin Against the State no Greater Than Against Helpless Individuals.

For the Caucasian.]

The affairs of the penitentiary are even more rotten than was supposed Senator Brown, the cearman of the legislative investigating committee, estimates that it will take $200,000 to put the institution on its feet again. Not only has it been found that the State's money was stolen or squandered, but the committee found that some of the officials were most of the time too drunk to attend to their duties and that at least one of the female convicts had been seduced by the official in charge of that department.

That such a state of affairs has existed in Christian North Carolina in our day is hard to believe. But the facts and figures are plainly set forth in the Legislative committee's report, and they cannot be denied.

Shall the scoundrels who are responsible for such a state of affairs be allowed to go scot free? They are criminals if ever scoundrels deserved the name, and should be treated as their offenses deserve.

The Legislature should not hesitate to order these infamous creatures punished for their crimes—they are criminals and nothing else.—Charlo te News.

Yes, "prosecute the criminals!" Not only in the penitentiary, but in business, in society, in church and in all relations of life. They need it and need it bad. But the News was a long time finding it out. But does it mean it, or just writing for partison political effect?

Yes, we say investigate the penitentiary. To get the whole truth, go back to the beginning of the present system. At least, go back to '93. To show you really want to find all the criminals, have a nonpartison committee whose work shall be public and not behind closed doors. The party or parties not willing to this, are afraid of the truth and therefore, plead guilty.

The Republicans have made many mistakes; but the biggest one was in taking control of the penitentiary without first having it investigated to find out its real condition. They should have done so, not to punish some one else, but in self defense. Failing to do so, they must now answer, not only for their own, but for the bad management of others.

Much of the squalling of "nigger" and other things in the last few years, was more to drown what was daily expected to come from these mismanaged institutions and offices, than anything else.

Mr. Leazar and others listened every day to hear it, and it was not the fault of their good (?) management, they didn't, but the negligence on the part of the officials. They could and should have heard it.

Wash day is coming. But its hard to wash clean with old dirty soapsuds, Many instances of "incompetency," "extravagance," drunkenness, cruelty and other immoral acts in high places will now come to light, and the parties exposed, unless the present legislature repeals that statute granting free speech and making it punishable with death for a citizen to tell the truth.

Let's see about the shortage: In the campaign of '94 Mr. Leazar and his political friends succeeded in making everybody believe the penitentiary was out of debt and was self-sustaining. When the legislature convened in January afterwards, by Mr. Leazar's own report, it was not out of debt, but in debt and that it was not self-sustaining, and that the Democratic Governor, in a special message, asked for a big increase in the appropriation to enable it to run.

The editor of the News has not forgotten this. He was a Senator, sent here by the people to look after their interest. If he was as anxious then to punish criminals, and to suspect them because there was a conflict in statements and a shortage as he is now, why didn't he introduce a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate Mr. Leazar's books? If such things now indicate rottenness and criminality, what did they then? If he had done his duty then, he might have prevented much of this loss of money.

If we mistake not, on being asked why the penitentiary se med to be running behind, Mr. Leazar said it was because of the drouths and freshets, all of which must have happened in the fall, after he and the politicians had made their campaign esti mates. It was possible then for such good, honest men to overdraw re sults, but in Smith and Mewborne it is deception and rascality. But Mr Leazar was more fortunate. There were more farmers in that legislature than this who knew from experience what drouths and freshets mean, how farmers would contract debts and expect to pay it out of their fine crops, and then the drouth and freshets would come, and they would come out greatly in debt They had not learned then to call this shortage "rascality." They know better now. They have learned too, that for a farmer, manufacturer or merchant now to come out behind at the close of the year, it is because he is a criminal. But they have not learned yet from the News and Mr. Leazer, that if a man fails in business and hundreds of individuals—women and children—are made to suffer by it, that the one failing, making an assignment or going into bankruptcy is a rascal. The news and others will say these men were unfortunate, and they are allowed to hold their sphere in society and the church, and go unpunished.

Then we can't see how or why men who, "by bad management," cause the State to lose money, are so much meaner and should be punished so much heavier than those who, by bad management and trickery, cause individuals to lose money, and frequently all they have. If one is a crime, the other is, and to-day the world is full of such criminals.

As regards the heavy debt and the condition of the books, &c, if Capt. Day's committee told the truth, this debt and the causes for it, floating of bad debts, &c, has been "GOING ON FOR YEARS." Does this not run back through Mr. Leazar's administration? Were the books not kept on the same style? Did not all the book keepers begin where the other left off, and follow copy? If this be true and it is incompetency now, pray tell us what it was then? Will the News pretend to say that Smith and Mewborne are the only incompetent ones? Will the News be willing to have a nonpartisan committee to investigate the whole concern and ascertain if possible, who is responsible for the shortage of the alleged $110,000? We do not charge that it was stolen or criminally managed. But if on investigation it is found to be so, then we say, punish the criminals—all of them, and not a part.

Then talk about "Christian North Carolina!" Never heard of such crimes! Did you ever hear of anything being done in the church by some good high-toned member? If seduction and bastardy is a crime in the penitentiary, pray tell us what it is in society, in the church and in the family circle? Did you ever hear of this? And if such happening in the penitentiary is sufficient to for ever condemn the managers and their friends, why not condemn the church, its minister's and deacons, or the leaders of society or the administration of towns when such things occur in them?

But suppose you think the penitentiary out to be purer than these other places, and that its managers should be punished. We want to ask if such things didnt happen or crimes committed while Mr. Leazar was in charge. If so why did you not cry out aloud against it then, and say it was a crime, punishable with abuse, and villification? If we were as anxious to hound down and blacken the characters of men and other parties to which they belong, as the News seems to be, we could mention many things that have been done, and said. But it's not our business. We conclude, by saying "Yes, prosecute the Criminals." Have the thing fully investigated. To do this, contrast it with others. We honestly believe the penitentiary has been badly managed. Whether it can be managed better, we have our doubts. There is fun in store when the investigation begins. Let her come. We do not think when it is investigated, properly the court will decide that the managers "stole" the money or are "scoundrels." C

The Life Preserver which has carried many ladies safely over the dangerous sea "Change of Life" is Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

The Labor Commissioner's Report.

Charlotte Observer.

Commissioner James Y. Hamrick has issued the twelfth annual report of the North Carolina Bureau of Labor Statistics, including his second annual report as inspector of mines, for the year 1898. The report contains 442 pages, and is a well-bound volume. The book has a number of illustrations, showing manufacturing establishments, growing crops, water-powers, etc., in all parts of the State.

During 1898 the number of railroad employes was increased by 161 persons, making a total of 8,999. Eleven counties in North Carolina are without railroad facilities, viz: Gray, Clay, Watauga, Yancey, Ashe, Alleghany and Yadkin, in the west, and Pamlico, Tyrrell, Hyde and Dare in the eastern part of the State. The absence of railroads is not felt as much in the eastern counties as in those of the west, as the former have ample boat service.

The report shows that there is a steady advance in tobacco growing and manufacturing in North Carolina, Kentucky alone is ahead of this State in the value of the crop grown. "The most remarkable occurrence during the year," says the commissioner, "has been the heavy decrease in the output of cigarettes, amounting to 27,749 500 While the output of cigarettes has decreased that of plug and smoking tobacco has increased by 7 688 170½ pounds and cigars 3 450 695." The cigarette industry was affected by the increase in the revenue taxes. There are 173 plug and smoking and 34 cigar and cigarette factories in the State.

There are 467 whiskey distilleries, located in 69 counties, Wilkes leading with 57, Iredell second, with 30 and Yadkin third, with 32 The blockade distillers are leaving the mountain section and establishing themselves in the coves and inlets along the coast. The output of these illicit distilleries is said to have been greatly increased by the advance in the internal revenue tax

The business of the roller flouring mills is on the increase. There are in the State 129 of these mills.

In eastern North Carolina the lumber business is thriving, and the opening of the market of the West Indies is already increasing the demand for pine lumber.

The number of woolen mills in the State has decreased from 52 in 1870 to 15 in 1898, but the number of spindles is now 5 354, against 2,806 in 1870.

Of cotton manufacturing the commissioner says: "North Carolina, in point of production and number of spindles, exceeds every Southern State with the exception of South Carolina. The only Northern States exceeding North Carolina in the number of spindles and producing capacity, are: First, Massachusetts; second, Rhode Island; third, New Hampshire, and fourth, Connecticut, so North Carolina ranks sixth in the value of this industry in the Union." In 1890 this State occupied the ninth place. The North Carolina mills now number 220, operating 1,054 686 spindles and 24 535 looms. The consumption of cotton by these mills amounted, in 1898, to 163 389 000 pounds. The State has water power that will run 140 000,000 spindles. The average number of hours constituting a day's work in the cotton mills is 11¼. Alamance county operates 83,369 spindles and 425 looms, leading in the number of looms and taking second place as to spindles in use. Gaston, which has 22 spinning mills and one knitting mill, with 118,070 spindles and 2,431 looms, is first in the number of spindles and second as to looms.

The raising of apples is one of the industries in the western part of the State that is now attracting special attention. Mr. Geo. E Boggs, of Waynesvile, who has made quite a reputation in apple culture, contributes an article to the report, showing the profit to be made in the business. He recently shipped a lot of specimens of the fine North Carolina fruit to Germany, and expects to see a big foreign trade developed in the near future.

The berry and trucking industry of the eastern section is increasing in value each year. The strawberries sold last season by the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association, brought $679,974.

The fish catch in the east in 1897 amounted to 142,326 000 fish, valued at $1,583,600. This, together with the amount realized from oysters, clams, etc., gives a total of $2,685,000 derived from this industry. There were 12,600 persons and 3,800 boats engaged in this work.

Two hundred and seventy-nine newspapers and magazines are published in North Carolina, including 131 Democratic, 51 independent, 34 Republican, 14 Populist, 7 independent Democratic and 2 silver.

There are in North Corolina 44 State banks, 21 private and 6 savings banks, with aggregate resources of $10,526 900.30. The number of depositors in the savings banks is estimated at 18,743.

Of agriculture, the report says: "For many years North Carolina has been considered an agricultural State, and can still be classed, although the enormous increase in manufacturing establishments has, to some extent, overshadowed the agricultural interests. The farmer here finds some features that are lacking in the great grain and live stock sections of the West." Since the depression in stockraising in '93 it is noted, a healthy growth has developed in that branch of industry, and it is increasing in value.

The principal deposits of coal are in Chatham county. It is also found in Granville and Stokes and is pronounced of an excellent quality, a test by the Seaboard Air Line showing that 40,000 pounds of the Cumnock coal will do as much work in the same engine as 52 000 pounds of Pocahontas coal.

North Carolina, ever since the revolutionary war, has been one of the leading gold-mining States of the Union, and from 1804 to 1828 this State produced all the gold for the United States, says the commissioner, amounting to about $110,000. In 1889 the gold production reached $149,128.40. The other branches of mining, including iron, graphite, lead, marble, talc, mica, etc., are generally in a prosperous condition. Tin is found to some extent, but has not been developed on an extensive scale.

PARSNIP COMPLEXION.

It does not require an expert to detect the sufferer from kidney trouble. The hollow cheeks, the sunken eyes, the dark, puffy circles under the eyes, the sallow parsnip-colored complexion indicates it.

A physician would ask if you had rheumatism, a dull pain or ache in the back or over the hips, stomach trouble, desire to urinate often, or a burning or scalding in passing it; if after passing there is an unsatisfied feeling as if it must be at once repeated, or if the urine has a brick dust deposit or strong odor.

When these symptoms are present no time should be lost in removing the cause.

Delay may lead to gravel, catarrh of the bladder, inflamation, causing stoppage, and sometimes requiring the drawing of the urine with instruments, or may run into Bright's Disease, the most dangerous stage of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, is a positive remedy for such diseases. Its reputation is world-wide and it is to easy to get at any drug store that no one need suffer any length of time for want of it.

However, if you prefer to first test its wonderful merits, mention THE CAUCASIAN and write to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and book telling all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cartarrh. Send for testimonies, free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters': and to my great joy and surpise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim. "No one should fail to try them. Only 50c a bottle at R. H. Holliday & Son's drug store.

FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

LISTEN ! LISTEN !

☛ $1.00 worth of choice Vegetable seeds FREE ABSOLUTELY to any person who renews his subscription and send one a new subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN for one year.

☛ 50c worth seeds free for 6 months' renewal and one new subscription.

Thee seeds we offer are put up by a reliable concern whose seed were awarded World's Fair Medal and Diploma, and thousands of farmers from all parts of the country speak in highest terms of their good quality.

We offer ten Grand Specialties in following seeds in ten cent packets: Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Melon, Squash, Lettuce, Cucumber, Carrot, Tomato, Radish. Remember you do not pay me cent for these seeds—only renew your subscription and send one new subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN for one year and get ten papers; or for six as named above.

Every person who has a garden should by all means reserve a few rows for our assortment of seeds.

☛ A package of Flower Seeds containing 200 annuals will be given to the young lady who sends us a subscriber.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by R. H. Holliday & Son.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES.
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	....	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	....	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	....	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.			
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	....	....	8 05	4 16
Ar Wilmington	....	....	9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	....	....
Lv Selma	1 00	....	....	....
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10	....	....
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington	....	....	7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia	....	....	8 55	10 59
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	10 10	11 58
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 53	....	....
Ar Weldon	3 39	....	1 44	....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m.. Weldon 11:33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leaves Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m., and 4:10 p m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

The Best Prescription.

Physicians Use and Recommend Panie's Celery Compound.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12, 1898.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to certify to the good effects from Paine's celery compound for my patients in general debility and liver complaints.

Andrew L Lundgren, M. D.

Why do the ablest physicians in America openly prescribe, use and recommend Paine's celery compound?

First, because Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. It is not the discovery of some quack doctor of whom his profession never heard; it is not a concoction put up by some man who first invented a name, and then adopted a preparation to fit it: and it is not a secret remedy.

But it is first, the result of the lifelong study of the greatest physician America has produced, a man whose reputation was world wide years before he had ever arrived at this wonderful formula; a man who has received the highest degrees from the best colleges, who was at the time of his great discovery a professor at Dartmouth and a lecturer in other universities, a scholar and a member of a family which has made its in every department of public life in America.—Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., L. L. D.

Why do progressive and intelligent physicians of every school prescribe Paine's celery compound in preference to any other remedy?

Because it has prolonged the lives of thousands of sufferers; it has made their sick patients well.

The best test that can be applied to Paine's celery compound is to use it.

If one is "run down," feels without energy, lifeless, useless, fretful, take this great remedy, and note the change

In its peculiar ability to at once invigorate the body, to make new blood and to regulate the nerves, lies the great value of Paine's celery compound in all wasting disease and disorders of the kidneys, liver and stomach.

A neglected complaint, though slight at the beginning, may through neglect cause a life time of misery. The ringing in the ears, the backache or the general debility unless the body is braced up again, may teach one by bitter experience that disease can creep through very small holes.

Paine's celery compound stimulates the kidneys, improves the appetite and digestion, drives out any scrofulous tendency in the blood and actively encourages the nutrition of the nerves and organs with the result that the whole body takes on flesh and color—the surest indication of improved health.

It makes people well!

SEND NO MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this AD. out and send to us and we will send you OUR HIGH-GRADE BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $50.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 50 cts. per hundred for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all of which are fully described in Our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this 7-DRAWER BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

THE BURDICK has every modern improvement, every good point of every high-grade machine made, with the defects of none. Made by the best makers in America. SOLID OAK CABINET, BENT COVER. Latest 1899 Skeleton frame, piano polish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand, finest large high arm head made, positive four-motion feel, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose running adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard.

GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEAR GUARANTEE is sent with every machine.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $50.00, and then if convinced you are saving $20.00 to $35.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE BOX

SEEDS.

We will give a $2 00 trial box of our choice vegetable seeds to any one who will help us sell 40 papers at 5c each. No MONEY REQUIRED in advance. Write a postal stating you accept this offer, and mention the paper, and we will mail you the 40 papers to be sold for us, with catalogue and instructions. WE OFFER 50 BIG PREMIUMS for seed selling including Watches, Pistols, Clothing, etc. Write, to-day. T. J. KING, CO., Richmond, Va.

Mother's Trusted Friend Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets, Prepare the System for Confinement, Shorten Labor and make Child-birth Easy.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125, Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praise throughout the universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the throat, chest or lungs Price 50c and $1 00.

Trial bottles free at R. H. Holliday & Son's drug store, every bottle guaranteed.

To be Prepared

For war is the surest way for this nation to maintain peace. That is the opinion of the wisest statesmen. It is equally true that to be prepared for spring is the best way to avoid the peculia dangers of the season. This is a lesson multitudes are learning, and at this time, when the blood is sure to be loaded with impurities and to be weak and slugglish, the millions begin to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, expels all disease germs, creates a good appetite and puts the whole system in a healthy condition, preventing pneumonia, fevers, and other dangerous diseases which are liable to attack a weaken system.

Bearing-Down Sensations, Internal Heat and Female Weaknesses are cured by use of Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets.

A Sluggish Liver causes Drowsiness, Lethargy and a feeling of Apathy. Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine aronses the Liver, and cheerfull energy succeeds sulggishness.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

Albert S. Brown, Marion, N. C., writes: My mother was readily relieved of Disordereb Liver by the use of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. Have used it myself with grea benefit.

Beauty Is Blood Deep

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c

About Catarrh.

It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood Its symptoms are pain in the head, discharge from the nose, ringing noises in the ears. It is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies and enriches the blood, soothes and rebuilds the tissues and relieves all the disagreeable sensations.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I, Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Browns' Iron B ters is sold by all dealers.

Mother's Friend Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets, Prepare the System for Confinement, Shorten Labor and make Child-birth Easy.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of the majority of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Browns' Iron Bitters. The many remarkable cures effected by this famous old household remedy are sufficient to prove that the theory is correct. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

$31.75 IS OUR SPECIAL 90 DAYS PRICE

THE ACME QUEEN

Quarter Sawed Oak, ... Height 1000 inches, 1200 inches up to 1400 inches, ... Width 1000 inches, ... Depth 1000 inches, ... Weight 1000 pounds, ... Principal Stops, ... Bourdon, ... Principal, ... Dulciana, ... Melodia, ... Celeste, ... Diapason, ... Flute Conquest, ... Treble Conquest, ... Diapason Forte, ... Principal Forte, ... and ... Sub Bass, ... 2 Octave Couplers, ... 1 Grand Organ Swell, ... 1 Grand Organ Swell, ... 1 Grand Organ Swell

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Springfield, S. C., is to have a cotton mill. So. 7.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Telephones lines use 12,000,000 pounds of copper yearly.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The screw of an Atlantic liner costs about $20,000.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Boston has a municipal telephone exchange.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Cuba's tobacco output this year will be 50,000 bales.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Austro-Hungary is to have a floating exposition.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption. MRS. FRANK, MORRIS, 215 W. 23d St., Oct. 29th, 1894.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

Goitre—"For 42 years I had goitre, or swellings on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeard. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the sam. trouble. She thanked me for recommending it." MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, 406 Lovel Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Poor Health—"Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day, eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband." MRS. ELIZABETH J. GIFFELS, Moose Lake, Minn.

Makes Weak Strong—"I would give $5 a bottle for Hood's Sarsaparilla if I could not get it for less. It is the best spring medicine. It makes the weak strong." ALBERT A. JAGNOW, Douglastown, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Wastes of Animal Life in Africa.

Although in some particulars oxen show undoubted intelligence, in many ways they are great fools. Thus they seem to have no knowledge of what is or is not good for them to eat. In Natal there grows an herb called "tulip," which is almost certain death to cattle, a fact with which they must have been acquainted for generations. Yet they seem to eat it greedily whenever they get a chance. Once I lost twenty valuable trek oxen from this cause alone. This and the tale of the horse sickness, to say nothing of the recent record of rinderpest, will show the reader that farming in Africa is not without its risks. Indeed, I know no country where the waste of animal life is so tremendous, although doubtless as the land becomes inclosed and proper buildings and winter food are provided, it will greatly lessen.—Longman's Magazine.

TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Patchogue, New York.

Mrs. BUDD, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."

WELL DRILLING MACHINES of all kinds and sizes, for drilling wells for house, farm, City and Village Water Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Breweries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral Prospecting, Oil and Gas, etc. Latest and Best. 30 years experience. WRITE US WHAT YOU WANT.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE COMMISSION'S REFORT.

Says the Conduct of the War Was Creditable.

ILOILO CAPTURED BY MILLER

The Town Shelled By the Petrel and Baltimore—Natives Set Fire to the Houses and Then Fled.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The report submitted to the President last week by the commission appointed by him to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain has been made public. The report is an unanimous one, all the members of the commission having signed it except Col. Sexton, whose death occurred on February 4. The report says that there has been no evidence that anyone in or connected with the war department has dishonestly received a dollar. In the matter of regimental officers, the commission found that all volunteer commands officered by men of military experience and training fared much better than those officered by amateurs. The commission recommends for the future a strict examination of all officers appointed to the army, regular or volunteer. The establishment of schools of instruction for inexperienced officers taken from civilian life to meet the emergency created by the war is highly commended.

Speaking of the lessons taught by experience, the report says: "The rapidity with which commanding officers of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and officers of the staff departments have profited by the first six months' service is shown in the improvement in the new camps, their location, water supply and sanitary arrangements. A recommendation looking to the future then follows: "One of the lessons taught by the war is that the country should hereafter be in a better state of preparation for war. Especially should this be the case with such supplies, equipment and ordnance stores as are not in general use in the United States and which cannot be rapidly obtained in open market." The records of the war department show that the secretary of war extended to all chiefs of bureaus cordial and full support, and promptly responded to every proper demand made upon him by commanding officers. From the day war was declared until this hour the office of the adjutant general has not been closed. The records and testimony show that it has been prompt in its work and has added greatly to the efficiency of the army. The commission find that the inspector general's department was not as efficient as it ought to have been. The report then gives a detailed account of the other departments. The tenor of the report is that the war was creditably conducted.

Iloilo Captured by Miller.

MANILA (By Cable). — The United States gunboat Petrel has arrived here with dispatches from Brigadier General Marcus P. Miller, for General Otis, announcing that Iloilo had been taken by the combined military and naval forces on Saturday morning. General Miller, on receipt of his instructions from Manila, sent native commissioners ashore from the United States transport St. Paul with a communication for the rebel governor of Iloilo, calling upon him to surrender within a time stated, and warning him not to make a demonstration in the interval. The rebels immediately moved their guns and prepared to defend their position. Thereupon the Petrel fired two warning guns, the rebels immediately opening fire upon her. The Petrel and the Baltimore then bombarded the town, which the rebels, having set on fire, immediately evacuated. American troops were promptly landed and fire extinguished in all cases of foreign property, but not before considerable damage had been done. It is believed that the enemy's loss during the bombardment was heavy; but no American casualties are reported.

Penitentiary Wings Burned.

A special from Huntsville, Texas, says: The east and west wings of the State penitentiary containing prison cells and officers' quarters, were burned Monday morning. There were no casualties, the inmates being quartered in shops and other buildings. The burned buildings cost originally $97,000.

The Germania Goes Down.

The White Star Line steamer Germania sank at her pier in North River in New York and is now lying there partially submerged. The accident is said to have been due to the heavy coating of ice which formed on the sides of the steamer. The continued loading of coal, combined with the heavy weight of ice, caused the steamer to list, and she slowly sank to the bottom.

Snow in Florida.

A special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: Unprecedented weather visited northern Florida Monday. Sleet was followed by light snow in all western and middle Florida. The lowest temperature was two degrees below zero at Tallahassee, 9 degrees above at Jacksonville and a temperature of from 15 to 40 degrees in the orange belt. Winter maturing vegetables were killed. What damage was done to orange trees is yet in doubt, subsequent weather being an important factor in determining. In the orange belt the temperatures were not so low as they have been. In northern Florida the weather was unprecedented.

Trouble With the Cubans.

A special from Havana says: The ill feeling on the part of the Cubans toward Major General Brooke, over the question of precedence that arose in regard to the procession at the funeral of General Calixto Garcia has greatly moderated in the light of explanations that have been made. On the other hand, there is a disposition now to censure the Cuban generals, who taking offence when none was offered, ordered their soldiers out of line and retired themselves.

Express Train Wrecked.

Train No. 22, Chicago, Cleveland & Buffalo express on the Pittsburg & Erie, was wrecked at the north end of the freight yard in McKeesrocks, Pa., at Fleming Park, opposite Davis Island dam. It ran through a split switch and was completely wrecked. The fireman of the train was killed and a number of the crew and passengers were injured.

Dr. John Manning, professor of law in the University Law School, at Chapel Hill, N. C., died of apoxlexy, aged 69 years. He had been in ill health for several years.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

A fatal railroad wreck occurred at Dallagherville, three miles west of Downington, Pa., the section of the fast line, east, crashed into the rear of the first section. Engineer Jos Smith and Fireman Corson were killed outright. A number of passengers were injured.

Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., G. B. McCormick, James Brown, A. M. Shooks and Walter Perry, officials of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, have incorporated the Birmingham Southern Railroad, with a capital of $1,200,000.

NAVEL APPROPRIATIONS,

The Details of the Bill as Finally Completed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—The naval appropriation bill is practically completed, save in some minor details, and its essential features have been made known. It appropriates a total of $44,158,605, divided under the following main heads: General establishment $13,236,440; Bureau of Navigation $505,125; Bureau of Ordnance $3,143,124; Bureau of Equipment $2,615,455; public works, yards and docks $454,442; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery $192,500; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts $3,220,432; Bureau of Construction and Repair $3,273,407; Bureau of Steam Engineering $1,207,900; Naval Academy $217,120; marine corps $1,366,971; increase of navy $11,192,402.

The item of "increase of the navy" covers the amount given for the first year on the three new battleships, three armored cruisers and six small cruisers authorized by the bill. Although the ships have been decided upon, the text of this provision has not yet been agreed on. It will follow the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, with the total cost recommended by him, viz: $3,500,000 each for the battleships, $4,000,000 for the armored cruisers and $1,141,800 for the smaller cruisers, these amounts exclusive of armor and armament. The $11,192,402 carried for the ships in the bill is divided as follows: Construction and machinery, $5,192,402; armor and armament, $4,000,000; equipment, $2,000,000.

The Norfolk navy yard receives an appropriation of $645,687, the naval station at Key West $112,520; naval station at Port Royal $145,000.

The Sentiment of Germany.

BERLIN (By Cable).—In the Reichstag Saturday, Count Von Kanilz, the Agrarian leader, at the instance of the German government, interpellated the government on the question of the commercial relations between the United States and Germany. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Bulow said: "In the dispatch by Germany of a squadron to East Asia during the Hispano-American war, we were guided solely by the legitimate obligation of protecting German subjects and German trade at Manila. I emphatically declare that the statements which have appeared in a portion of the foreign press regarding alleged German designs in the Philippines, or German support of the Filipinos against the Americans, are the most barefaced falsehoods. The assertion that the German consul general at Hong Kong sold arms to the Filipinos is one of the plumpest canards that ever fluttered from a muddy pole.

Garcia's Funeral.

HAVANA (By Cable).—The late Gen. Calixto Garcia was buried Saturday without the presence of a single uniformed comrade in arms. Immense throngs of his compatriots paid honor to his memory, wondering as the long procession defiled through the streets of Havana, where the Cuban soldiers were. The townspeople learned after the funeral that the Cuban generals had had a dispute with Governor General Brooke's staff over the question of precedence and had withdrawn in anger, ordering 150 other officers and 200 privates out of the lines. The members of the Cuban Assembly also withdrew and it is understood that two of the members of Gen. Brooke's advisory council, Senor Lanusa, Minister of Public Instruction, and Senor Domingo M. Capote, Secretary of Government, took the view held by the Cuban Generals, and retired from the procession.

National Military Congress Adjourned.

A special from Tampa, Fla., says the adoption of the resolutions embracing the views of the delegates on the necessary congressional action for the betterment of the militia, army and Naval Reserves, Thursday night, practically closed the work of the National Military Congress. At Friday morning's session, after extending a vote of thanks to Governor Bloxham and others whose efforts have done so much toward bringing about the successful termination of the congress, the body adjourned subject to call of General Butterfield, who will call another meeting to be held in New York, should the necessity arise.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the trial revision bill 322 to 216, after a stormy debate. M. Dupuy, the Premier, stated that the government was prepared to take the whole responsibility for the measure.

Blanketed in the Pillory.

A special from Wilmington, Del., says: With the thermometer standing at zero, three culprits were placed in the pillory for an hour at the New Castle jail yard. On account of the intense cold, the men were well covered with blankets, but when released they were so benumbed that they could scarcely stand. Upon being thawed out, two of the three, together with six others, were sent to the whipping post. One man, convicted of murderous assault, received 40 lashes, another 20 and six others 15 lashes each. The back of the man who received the 40 lashes was badly cut, blood trickling from the wounds.

A Colored Man and His Wife Shot Down

A special from Fort Gaines, Ga., says: A heinous crime was committed four miles south of here. At 11 o'clock Alfred Boynton and wife, two inoffensive negroes, were called to the door of her home and brutally murdered by having two loads of buckshot emptied into their bodies. The perpetrators of the deed are unknown.

Thornton Wilson, a merchant of Norfolk, Va., was drowned there by breaking through the ice. His two brothers were unsuccessful in their efforts to save him.

$79,034,372 for the Army Bill.

The army appropriation bill has been completed by the House committee on military affairs and by dint of pretty severe cutting items, it was brought down to $79,034,372. It is framed on the basis of an army of about 100,000 men, and contemplates the enactment of the Hull bill for the increase of the army or the retention of volunteers and regulars up to that number.

Advices from all parts of the country report intense cold weather and much suffering.

Baptized Through a Hole in the Ice.

A special from Marietta, O., says, with the thermometer at 20 degrees below zero, one woman and two men were baptized by Rev. Wharton, of the Christian church, at Coal Run, on the Muskingum river. A hole was cut in he ice on the river and the candidates or baptism immers ed.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Jeffries have signed articles in New York for a fight some time between April 24 and May 16th, before the club offering the largest purse. The fight is to be for 25 rounds, or for a finish if that can be arranged.

Mrs. Amelia Stubbs, of Norfolk, aged 120 years, who remembered very distinctly General Lafayette's visit to that city, and who attended his reception, died there as the results of burns.

A company with an authorized capital of $600,000, headed by Messrs. E. and H. Sternberger, of Clio, S. C., and embracing prominent Northern capitalists, will build in Greensboro, N. C., as soon as spring opens an immense factory for the manufacture of cotton flannels, a fabric not now made in the South. Over $300,000 of the capital has already been paid in, and the concern will start out on an extensive basis.

BILL ARP ON THE SEASON

When Feast Days and Fast Days Are Numerous.

HE EXPLAINS MARDI GRAS

Tha Tells About Ash Wednesday and Forty Days Afterward Comes Easter—Other Fast Days.

About this time of the year there are so many feast days and fast days and days dedicated to the saints that it keeps me busy studying the books so as to be ready to explain them to the children. Our numerous posterity have inquiring minds and had rather I would tell them than to study them out for themselves. It mortifies my pride if they ask me historical or abstruse questions that I cannot answer, and so I try to keep ahead and maintain my reputation for wisdom as did Goldsmith's schoolmaster whose pupils wondered "how one small head could carry all it knew."

Now they want to know about St. Valentine and St. Patrick and mardi gras and Ash Wednesday, and so I had to explain how it was that St. Valentine's day and Shrove Tuesday, or mardi gras day, came together this year, and how the first was fixed, but the other was movable because Easter was. And I had to tell them how St. Valentine was a Christian martyr who was beheaded in the third century, and he was such a good, kind, loving man that he was afterwards canonized and enrolled among the saints and a day set apart to his memory. It was believed in the olden time that the birds mated on that day, and so it was the custom for young people to choose their sweethearts and send loving letters to each other. They dont do that now to any alarming extent, but send the most ridiculous and hateful pictures and hurt feelings instead of making love, and I know that the good saint is grieved and mortified about it.

Mardi gras day is near at hand and the railroads have advertised cheap schedules to New Orleans, for that is the only city in the United States where the French and Italians and creoles are numerous enough and foolish enough to perpetuate this idiotic carnival. Mardi means Mars, the god of war, and gras means fat. In French it is called boeuf gras, or a fat ox. In English it means a fat Tuesday. In the Roman Catholic calendar it is called Shrove Tuesday. These names of fat Mars, fat ox and fat Tuesday all come from a custom of the butchers in Venice who on the day before Lent selected the finest, largest and fattest ox they could find and dressed him up in fancy costume and bedecked him with flowers and set a little boy on his back and led him through the streets with banners waving and drums beating and children shouting and following along just like our boys and negroes follow the band wagon of a circus now-adays. Some say that the butchers started this parade to let their customers know they wouldent have any more meat for forty days and so they had better eat a good deal that day and that the fat ox would be slaughtered at noon for a banquet that night. From this ignoble beginning the annual celebration of Shrove Tuesday grew and grew into a great frolic by day and revelry by night, and as the display was more magnificent in Venice than in any other city it was called the carnival of Venice.

Now, children, you must know that the word carnival is a Latin word and means "farewell to flesh," for the next day was the beginning of Lent, and no flesh was to be eaten for forty days. The first day of Lent was called Ash Wednesday because the priests humbled the people by throwing ashes on their foreheads. The ashes are mixed with something that makes them stick for a while. It is an old ceremony that came down from the Jews. The day before Lent is called Shrove Tuesday because on that day the church people gathered in the churches and professed penitence and were shriven or shrove or absolved from their sins by the priests. This was done early in the morning and they felt so good and so secure of salvation that they danced and pranced and feasted and frolicked with great hilarity and many of them joined in the mardi gras or carnival and cut up scandalous. Well, maybe if we Protestants believed that our preachers could absolve us from sin and make our salvation certain we would prance around, too, and our preachers would be better paid than they are now.

But this carnival or mardi gras has degenerated into the extreme of dissipation and intemperate hilarity, having neither penitence nor absolution in it. The pageant in the streets is a very beautiful one, and costs lots of money. Magnificent chariots, drawn by fine horses, dressed with star-spangled harness, with drivers dressed like the gods and carrying beautiful women arrayed like the goddesses, and little cupids waving flags and banners, while delicious music filled the air, and gorgeous emblems streams from every window. Ah, the charm of it, the beauty of it! It makes one feel as did the old woman who for the first time went to a circus, and when the grand cavalcade of spangled horses and riders came marching in, whispered to the old man, "John—I say John—hit's more like the kingdom of heaven than anything I ever expected to see on this earth." And that is about as near heaven as the revellers will ever get, for as the night follows the day, so follows the extreme of hilarious dissipation and shameless indulgence of appetite and passion. Truly

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
"And the Queen City had gathered there
"Her beauty and her—what?"

What a desecration of the day of penitence and absolution! But our Protestant people do almost as bad in the way they observe Christmas, and this holy day has become a senseless holiday.

But, my children, there are many other notable church days about this time of the year. Easter will come at the close of Lent, and you know what that commemorates. In the meantime we will have St. Patrick's Day on the 17th of March. He was another good man who came to Ireland during the fifth century as a missionary and converted the whole island to the Christian faith, and as the Irish believe, exterminated all the snakes and venomous insects and reptiles. Next comes Palm Sunday, when the priests bless thousands of palms and give them to the people in commemoration of what the converted Jews did for the Savior when He entered into Jerusalem. Then, there are the three ember days, which come on the 22d, 24 and 25th of this month. These are to be observed with fasting and prayer, because they represent the opening of spring—the vernal equinox—"when the winter is over and gone, and the time for the singing of birds has come, and the voices of the twittled dove is heard in the land." The truth is, the Roman Catholic church has left but few days in the year that are not set apart or dedicated to some saint or service. They would have canonized more saints and set apart days for them, but the days gave out, and they had to stop. The priests have some kind of service on every one of these sacred days, and this keeps the good people alive to their duty as churchmen, and you will find that there are no church people more devotedly attached to their church than the Roman Catholics, and no Christian women so zealous in good works as the sisters of charity. I saw them in Memphis during the scourage of yellow fever, and they were working day and night to help the poor and stayed with them to the last. All other women left as soon as they could get away.—Bill Arpin Atlanta Constitution.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Three men were killed and and an officer wounded in a street duel at De-Kalb, 13 miles from Texarkana, Ark.

Recently Aguinaldo visited Polo, a few miles northwest of Caloocan, and addressed the Filipino troops there, claiming that he had won a victory and asserting that 2,300 Americans had been killed.

Hon. John Carlton, of the Canadian Parliament, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Merchants' Club, of Chicago, Ill. About 60 of the leading merchants and business men of the city were present.

There are 150 manufactories of toys in the United States, having a total capital of $2,500,000. They turn out in a year about $8,000,000 worth of toys the material used in their construction being worth about half that much.

Delaware & Hudson train No. 4 was derailed near Cummings Station, two miles south of Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y. The engine turned over and the engineer, W. S. Combs, and his little boy, 10 years old, were killed. The rest of the crew and passengers escaped.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

It can Thrive Over an Immense Area of the Earth's Surface.

Last summer Sir William Crookes made the startling announcement that "England and all civilized nations stand in deadly peril of not having enough to eat." Sir William's array of statistics and his interpretation attracted world wide attention, but subsequently several investigators qualified to discuss the question raised by the learned President of the British Association have declared his statistics to be at fault and his conclusions untenable.

The latest contribution on the subject is a paper signed by Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert, to whom the London Times refers as "the highest authorities on scientific agriculture." They are unable to infer, as Sir William Crookes did, that because the wheat exports of the United States diminished and our wheat-growing area declined in 1893-96, we are reaching the limit of our productive capacity and in a generation will consume all our wheat at home and be driven to import. They argue forcibly that our wheat interests declined because prices fell so far as to be disastrous for producers. The available supply of wheat depends upon its market value, and little or no extension of the area of production is to be expected when prices are low for a series of years.

It has recently been shown by an American economist that we are still far from utilizing all our wheat-growing area. But, even had we reached its limit, there is still the possibility, as these British experts declare, of increasing our product to the area. Our yield is only between twelve and thirteen bushels to the acre, against an average of twenty-eight bushels on the much poorer lands of the United Kingdom, which are better cultivated and under a proper system of rotation. They accordingly see in the United States, Russia, Argentine and other fine wheat regions great inherent and still unused capabilities of producing the cereal. They speak also of the great undeveloped wheat lands of Canada and other parts of the world, which, for lack of population and labor or cheap transport, are as yet only partly opened or not at all.

Wheat is a hardy plant, able to withstand considerable frost, yielding better than many plants do in a poor soil, and responding most generously to favorable conditions of climate, soil and tillage. It can thrive over an immense area of the earth's surface; and the rapidly growing number of wheat eaters need not fear that the supply will not equal the demand.—New York Sun.

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NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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An English war correspondent in a Cuban prison sent for a tailor to make him a suit of clothes, but on the arrival of the man of the shears the prisoner found he could only consult with him through the bars, and had to stand quite close to them to be measured. In a few days, however, the tailor again appeared on the scene with the garments cut out and pinned together for fitting on, and this he accomplished by stretching his arms through the window bars as before until the "fit" was to his mind correct. When the correspondent came to wear this extraordinary suit a short time after he found it most satisfactorily, and well fitting—so much so that it is being worn in London now with much pride.

New Use for Skimmed Milk.

An ingenious mind has made the discovery that an excellent sizing for glazing fine paper can be made from skimmed milk in place of the expensive glue formerly used. The skimmed milk to be used in this way is put in a vat, treated with chemicals and heated until curd is found; the curd is then washed, pressed and conveyed to the headquarters plant. Here it is ground fine and put in a large and improved drying kiln, where it is dried in about twelve hours; then it is bagged and is ready for shipment—Demorest's Family Magazine.

The Egyptian Budget for 1899 is an interesting commentary on English rule in that country. The entire revenue is estimated at $53,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 since 1888, while at the same time the strain of tax upon the people has been considerably lessened, the land tax having been reduced by $1,080,000. The expenditure is kept well within the income, leaving a balance of $200,000, while at the same time $2,080,000 are to be paid into the general reserve fund and $1,525,000 to the fund for the conversion of the debt, showing a most prosperous condition. The heavy growth of the reserve fund is under pressure from Europe and is not regarded with great favor by the English administrators, who would prefer to see a moderate reserve fund and still further decrease in taxation. The estimates for expenditures include also $182,000 for the Egyptian army, $550,000 for the civil administration of the Soudan, and $250,000 for the working of the Soudan railways. Already, however, an income of $200,000 is expected from the Soudan to help balance the outlay.

It Hangs On

If it was only health, we might let it cling.

But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time.

And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

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loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

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Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
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White Victims of Cannibals.

The cannibals of the upper Mobangi River in Africa, are again making white men the victims of their appetite for human flesh. According to a despatch from Antwerp, four Belgian commercial agents, in the service of the Antwerp Trading Company, have recently been killed and eaten. The Mobangi River is the largest tributary of the Congo, and no rivers of Europe, except the Volga and Danube, equal it in length or in the volume of water. Its 1,500 miles of river banks are densely peopled, most of the way, and the inhabitants are the most inveterate cannibals in the Congo basin. In other parts of the Congo region the first explorers were able to buy food with beads and brass wire, but along the Mobangi these articles of trade were not desired. "Give us men to eat," shouted the natives, "and we will give you all the manioc, goats and chickens you want. We don't want your trade goods, and we will sell you nothing except for men."

Grenfell, Van Gele and the other pioneers on the Mobangi used to tell of the expeditions of large canoes they met. Hundreds of men were paddling up and down the river bound for destinations sometimes scores of miles from their starting point. They were not on the war-path, but were simply on their way to other tribes to buy slaves for consumption, and coming home the bottoms of their canoes would be covered with poor wretches bound hand and foot, whom they had purchased.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials Free.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Real Bloodthirsty.

Greene—Good morning, Mrs. Brown. Where is Tom today? Mrs. Brown—Tom is out in the kitchen killing cockroaches. He was going a hunting, but his gun didn't come home, as he had ordered. He had set upon having a day of sport, but rather than be wholly disappointed, he has gone to killing cockroaches. When a man is in the humor for sport he must murder something, you know.—Boston Transcript.

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Rube Was Always There.

"Do you know," asked a prominent Detroit lawyer the other day, "that some men have a mania for testifying in important lawsuits? Well, they have. I don't pretend to account for it, except upon the general principle that each person has some besetting weakness, but I have known of several during my life that seemed determined to testify in every case out of the usual run. I formerly did a large criminal business, and there was one old chap that we'll call Rube, who did little but serve as a witness. I came to expect him whenever I had a hard case to fight, and I can't recall that he ever disappointed me.

"Rube seemed to be omnipresent. No matter whether it was a shooting affray on the west side or a cutting affray on the east side, Rube was sure to know something about it; or at least claim that he did. And he never put himself in a position to be attacked for perjury, except upon the vague ground of improbability. On one occasion it became of vital importance for me to prove that a pistol shot was fired before midnight instead of after. I was in despair over the matter, when in walked Rube one afternoon and volunteered the desired testimony, though I had never mentioned my dilemma to any one. His story was straight as a gun barrel and the other side made a fruitless effort to entangle him. Whether a knave or not, he was a genius of the first water.

"It came to be that the prosecutor and everyone interested in a case, when asked how it was going, would reply: "We've got 'em, unless Rube turns up on the stand."—Detroit Free Press.

A Haunted House.

"I don't know why you should say that empty old house is haunted?" "Why, don't you see those ancient window curtains?" "Yes, but—" "Well, aren't they the shades of the departed?"

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even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience in detail of a practical poultry raiser for (Only 25c. twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect troubles in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

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